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NEW DELHI.

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N.B.—The sign + above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 20th August, 1957.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Gold Smuggling

†

*968. Shri Wodeyar:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri M. C. Jain:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ganpati Ram:
Shri Tantia:
Shri Supakar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an international gang has been smuggling gold into India;

(b) if so, whether any of its members have been arrested;

(c) whether Government have investigated into the source of foreign exchange of the smugglers;

(d) whether there was some connivance by the custom officials on duty; and

(e) if so, the action taken against them?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). It is true that substantial seizures of gold and Indian currency have been made in various parts of the country in the last few months and certain persons have been arrested in that connection. These cases are still under investigation and some persons are on trial before courts of law. It is not possible to state with any degree of precision, especially at this stage, as to whether an international gang has in fact been operating.

(d) and (e). Three cases of alleged connivance by customs officials have been reported since 1956 and they are being investigated.

Shri Wodeyar: May I know whether the Government knows the names of the countries from where gold is smuggled into India?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: They are the adjoining countries.

Shri Wodeyar: In view of the fact that smuggled gold was discovered in Malabar, Saurashtra and Punjab, does it mean that smugglers operate in all the States in India?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We have a very large border line and they operate wherever they find it convenient to operate.

Shri Supakar: May I know the total value of gold that was smuggled and the principal places in which this smuggling is conducted?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Does the hon. Member want the figures for 1957?

Shri Supakar: I want the figures for the last one year.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: In 1956, for the whole year, the value of gold and currency smuggled in the country and detected was Rs 59 lakhs and odd. In 1957, up to June, it is Rs. 47,37,373 detected.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that some public charges were made against the son of the Chief Minister of Punjab that he is the leader of a gang of smugglers?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I would ask for the indulgence of the Chair. I cannot express an opinion about what is mentioned in papers, certainly not about a person who is not in a position to defend himself here.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy *rose.*

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member will kindly hear me. With respect to such very serious allegations about important men, I would like that, before any question is put, hon. Members should ascertain facts. Of course, papers give information, that is one source. Hon Members may also get letters Of course, I am not going to shut out such questions, because this is a forum for all legitimate grievances to be redressed But when once a charge is made publicly, whether it is proved or not, whether it is true or not, it has an effect which cannot be undone. So, I would urge upon hon Members that before such very serious allegations are made they can write to the Minister and try to find out what exactly is the position If he is not satisfied, he can write to me, I will look into it and if necessary, I will allow it to be brought before the House. When a supplementary question is asked on a very serious matter, what will happen? There are 14 Assemblies and 8 Councils in the country. If any hon. Member in some other Assembly has some contacts, that man is also involved in it. Do you mean to say, I will keep quiet? I will say, "no, no; it is wrong". It is my duty to see that no allegations are made, unless they are supported by very authentic evidence, in which case I will myself allow it, if it is on a matter within our jurisdiction.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: In this case, a statement has already been made in the Press by a responsible public man What I wanted to know was, whether the Government of India has taken notice of this very serious allegation in the Press. He said that smuggling has taken place in Punjab...

Mr. Speaker: He said so already; even before that, the hon. Member might have written to the hon. Minister.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It has gained enormous publicity. One paper says, "let him charge me for defamation".

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There is an agitation going on all over the Punjab The person concerned has challenged the Chief Ministers' son to go to the Court. He has demanded enquiry by High Court Judges. Has this come to Governments' notice and have they made enquiries?

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The point is this So far as any information that we have in our possession goes, all these statements are not true. That is all that I can say. I can say nothing more about what is happening. If some member in a legislative assembly challenges another member and he goes to the court, I should not be compelled to become *particeps criminis* in the proceedings I wish to be left out of all these wrangles.

Mr. Speaker: If a matter, which is within the jurisdiction of this House, has been agitated in the newspapers and it appears in such bold headlines, the House is entitled to ask whether it has come to the notice of the Government; not in every ordinary matter, but in serious matters which have appeared in very bold headlines in the papers, one can probably say, "it is true" or "no, it is wrong".

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I cannot make any statement in regard to facts which are unknown to me. So far as my officials are concerned, according

to the reports sent to me, I feel there is no justification for these allegations made That is all I can say.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Is it a fact that most of the imported gold that comes from the Persian Gulf is unloaded in the small islands round about this country, like Chak, Nuru, Ajad, etc and then gold is brought to Salia and then to Jamnagar? May able to detect and punish the offender I also know how many ships Government had to check for smuggling, because loading and unloading is always done at these islands?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I require notice

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी अभी माननीय मन्त्री जी की ओर से बताया गया है कि हमारे देश की बहुत लम्बी सीमा है। क्या इसका यह मतलब है कि हम इस स्मगलिंग को इसी तरह से चलन दें, यदि नहीं, तो वे कौन से विशेष प्रयत्न हैं जो कि सरकार द्वारा सीमा पर स्मगलिंग को रोकने के लिये किए जा रहे हैं ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is realised that we do not want to allow crimes to be committed and therefore, we have the Indian Penal Code and the police to enforce it Crimes are nevertheless committed and they are in most cases Similarly, in regard to smuggling, we have a large borderline and we cannot have men posted all along for hundreds of miles, it is not possible In fact, we are spending an enormous amount of money for that purpose and to the extent it is possible to check smuggling, we are trying to do it It is a question of getting information and I think, of late, they have been vigilant about it But if one were to ask whether we are able to prevent smuggling completely, I will answer it by another question, if any Government has been able to put down crimes completely.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to make a suggestion seriously I find that many important matters come in, which cannot be disposed of in the Question Hour. The Finance Ministry Demands are coming up, hon. Members may divide themselves into groups and will decide who should speak on gold smuggling and who should speak on the other points. This is a matter of such great importance. If further elucidation is necessary, I will give an opportunity. Amongst hon Members, the whole subject may be divided, as to who should speak on this or that point, instead of the same point being repeated by all hon Members I am making a suggestion for the consideration of hon Members.

अनाथ और आवारा बच्चे

*९६९. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राज्यों और संघ क्षेत्रों में अनाथ और आवारा बच्चों को शिक्षा तथा भरण-पोषण की सुविधायें देने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : भारत सरकार अनाथ और आवारा बच्चों की शिक्षा तथा उनके भरण-पोषण के लिए सहायता कर रही है। यह सहायता केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड की मार्फत अनुदान देकर की जा रही है। स्त्री और बाल संस्था (लाइसेंस) अधिनियम १९५६ के अधीन नियम बनाते समय भारत सरकार इस बात की वांछनीयता पर विचार कर रही है कि प्रार्थी संस्थाएं आवश्यक रूप से शिक्षा और भरण-पोषण के पर्याप्त स्तर कायम रखें।

Some Hon. Members: English answer

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Government of India are assisting in the education and maintenance of orphans and unattached children through the grants given by the Central Social Welfare

Board While framing rules under the Women's and Children's Institutions (Licensing) Act 1956, the Government of India propose to consider the desirability of making it incumbent on applicant institutions to provide an adequate standard of education and maintenance.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि सदन में जब मेरा विधेयक इस सम्बन्ध में प्रस्तुत किया गया था तो माननीय मत्री ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि सरकार स्वय इसके बारे में एक बिल पेश करेगी । सरकार ने एक चिल्ड्रेन बिल यहा पर पेश किया, मैं जानना चाहता हू कि उस बिल का क्या हुआ और उसको इतने दिनो तक पेडिंग क्यो रक्खा गया कि वह पिछली लोक-सभा के समय में पास नही हुआ और अब उसके लिए क्या किया जा रहा है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली जी हा, चिल्ड्रेस बिल का जहा तक सम्बन्ध है वह पार्ट सी० स्टेट्स से सम्बन्धित था और चूकि पार्ट सी० स्टेट्स गायब हो गई हैं इस लिए वह बिल लाना आवश्यक नही समझा गया ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि.....

Mr Speaker: I have called the hon Member over there The hon Member who puts the question is given one or two opportunities I will come back to him

Shri M L. Dwivedi: It is my question I have only put one supplementary

Mr. Speaker: I will come to the hon Member again

Shri R. S. Arumugham: In the Madras State philanthropical institutions and some private persons run orphanages and the Madras Government pays a grant of Rs 7-8-0 per boarder per month This meagre sum is not at all sufficient for maintaining these boarders and therefore, they are not able to take in more orphans in these institutions Will the Central Government come forward to give its subsidy more amounts to these institutions so that they may run more orphanages and take more students?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I think the hon. Member is referring to some institution which receives a grant from the Madras Government I am referring to the State to carry out this the Central Government, and the Social Welfare Board If a proper application is made to the Social Welfare Board, I am sure it will give due consideration to this matter

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी · अभी मत्री महोदय ने बतलाया था कि पार्ट सी० स्टेट्स के लिए बिल बनाया गया था, मेरा ख्याल है कि जो पिछली पार्ट सी० स्टेट्स थी वह अब यूनियन टरिटैरीज कहलाती है तो क्या सरकार अब उन टैरिटैरीज के लिए कोई बिल पेश कर रही है और जो सूबे की सरकारे हैं उनको भारत सरकार इस दिशा में क्या सलाह दे रही है ?

Mr. Speaker· Part C States have become part of the Union?

Shri M. L Dwivedi: Yes.

Mr Speaker Even if there be one small territory, what is the attitude of the Government?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली इसके लिए मुझे नोटिस चाहिए ।

Shri B S. Murthy: May I know the manner in which the grants are made, whether each application is being scrutinised and grants are given or whether a lump sum grant is made to the State to carry out this orphanage work?

Dr. K. L Shrimali: Grants are given according to certain well defined rules which the Central Social Welfare Board has framed Would the hon. Member like me to read these rules?

Mr Speaker: The hon. Minister may kindly refer him to a book available in the Library or place a copy of it in the Library

Dr K. L Shrimali: Very well, Sir

Shri Thimmaiah: Can the hon Minister give an idea as to the total number of orphans and unattached children benefited from the State? If he could not give the number, can he give the number of institutions which are aided by the Social Welfare Board?

Dr. K. L Shrimali The Board, since its inception, has assisted 292 institutions and sanctioned Rs 25,31,945

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that in the States, orphans and unattached children are not allowed to live in the Homes when they reach the age of 18? If so, when the hon Minister says that the Social Welfare Board has taken charge of these persons, may I know whether the Social Welfare Board takes charge of further education and maintenance of these boys and girls?

Mr Speaker: The man should continue to be an orphan even after 18?

Dr. K L. Shrimali. This is a question with regard to orphans and unattached children

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the age limit

Dr. K. L Shrimali: I do not have the age-limit I think it varies from institution to institution throughout the counry

Soldiers' Homes in Punjab

*970. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to augment the number of Soldiers' Homes in Punjab, and

(b) if so, when the proposal is likely to materialise?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes

(b) It is not possible to indicate when the proposed Homes will be opened as it depends on several factors Apart from the availability of land, its acquisition, preparation of plans and estimates for the buildings etc, which would take time, new construction is at present, as far as the Defence Ministry is concerned, limited to works of an essential character, which is unavoidable

Shri D. C. Sharma. May I know how many Soldiers' Homes are there at present in the Punjab and how much money is spent on them per year?

Sardar Majithia: There are 19 Soldiers' Homes in the Punjab

Shri D C Sharma: May I know whether they are judiciously distributed all over the State or there are some in one area and none in the other?

Sardar Majithia: I do not know about that If you like, I will read out the names Ferozepur, Gurgaon, Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur, Rohtak, Kangra, Hissar

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon Minister going to read all the 19?

Sardar Majithia: Only 19

Mr. Speaker: I think the hon. Member is well aware of Punjab He only wants to know whether all are in one area or they are in all areas.

Sardar Majithia: I think they are well distributed

Mr. Speaker: That is all

Shri Keshava: May I know if this is a special feature confined only to the Punjab or is it extended to other parts also?

Sardar Majithia: This is all over the country. Madras, Andhra, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Bombay, Mysore, Orissa, Assam, Madhya Pradesh are included

Exchange of Students for Technical Experience

*971. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state

(a) the number of Indian Nationals who have received training so far under the International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience,

(b) the assistance given to such candidates by the Government of India to undergo training in foreign countries,

(c) whether India has received any foreign students so far to impart training in this country under the above programme, and

(d) if so, the number of such students?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 134

(b) None

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) One

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know how many students who have undergone training have been absorbed in the jobs for which they have been actually trained? Are there any who have been provided jobs for which they have not been trained?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali. It is not the responsibility of the Association to provide jobs This Association only arranges, through exchange programme, for training of students, for which facilities do not exist in this country

Shri M. R. Krishna: What is the total number of persons required for the Second Plan who are to be trained in foreign countries on these lines?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Planning Commission has given a rough estimate in the report I may refer the hon. Member to the Planning Commission's report.

Shri Damani: May I know in which industry the exchange of students is taking place?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Various technical trades

Shri Damani: Particular industries?

Mr. Speaker: Many industries wherever technical knowledge is necessary

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know how many of the 34 students who received technical training under the auspices of this International Association, have been provided with governmental jobs?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have no information at my disposal at present

Rupee Oil Company

*972. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha**
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri L Achaw Singh:
Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether any final agreement has been reached with the Assam Oil Company regarding the formation of a Rupee Company for exploration of oil in Assam,

(b) if so, the nature of such an agreement, and

(c) the cost of crude oil to be supplied by the Assam Oil Company and the cost of crude oil imported by Burma Shell Refinery Ltd, per gallon?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The cost of crude oil to be produced by the rupee company in Assam has not yet been estimated. The Burmah Shell Refinery Ltd, do not import crude oil, but their principals arrange to deliver at refinery site sufficient quantities of crude oil to keep

the refinery in production all the time. The c.i.f. cost of crude oil made available to the Burmah Shell Refineries during 1957 varies from Rs. 83·43 per ton to Rs. 86·4 per ton.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know what is the reason for the long time that has been taken for finalising the agreement? Is it a fact that the Assam Oil Company is not agreeable to the terms offered by the Government of India?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Generally it is a fact that complete agreement has not yet been reached on many of the points raised by the Government. Agreement has not been reached on many of the points raised by them also. In May last the negotiations had to be suspended as the A.O.C. took such a stand with regard to the question of transportation of crude oil that further negotiations were possible only after a decision regarding the location of the refinery was reached. Subsequently, we took an interim decision and even now the negotiations have not proceeded beyond that stage. We are now waiting for the project report.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The Chairman of the Burmah Shell Refiuery Ltd. spoke sometime back in London that India is not a country in which investment can be made with full confidence. I do not remember the exact words but that was the gist of the speech. In view of the statement of the Chairman of the Burmah Shell Refinery Ltd., may I know whether there is any possibility of the Assam Oil Company backing out of their investment in India?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The attention of the Government was drawn to the statement made by the Chairman of the Burmah Shell. But it is not for me to say how they will subsequently react to the situation that is arising now as a result of our policy.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether there was an agreement between the Government of India and the Assam Oil Company regarding the formation of the Rupee Company which stipulated that the majority of the rupee shares in the company will be owned by the Government of India and, if so, whether the company has gone back upon that agreement?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There was no decision from the Government side that there will be a majority share for the Government in the proposed Rupee Company and there was no difference subsequently also, as the negotiation proceeded, with regard to the percentage of the shares that is to be held by the Government of India in the Rupee Company.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether the Government is going to demand a majority of shares in the new Rupee Company in view of the fact that the other refinery is going to be opened for refining oil?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir. The proposed Rupee Company is meant only to produce crude oil and perhaps also to transport crude oil. The refinery is outside the scope of the Rupee Company. So far as the production of crude oil and transportation is concerned, Government have agreed to take 33 per cent. share in the proposed company. But that does not take away our right of control in any way. We are continuing the negotiation.

Shri Hem Barua: Since the Government of India have taken only 33 per cent of the share in the Assam Oil Company, it is bound to affect their net profits also, whereas much smaller countries in the Middle East like Bahrein, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have succeeded in getting 50 per cent. net share from the foreign companies without their making any investment in their companies. Are the Government satisfied with the present position?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes. Even with the 33 per cent. that we have proposed to the Assam Oil Company, on which there is no difference of opinion, we will get a greater net share than any of the countries in the

Middle East are likely to get Their 50 50 basis is a comparatively much less profitable basis on the whole than ours because there are no tax laws there It gives us much more money than you envisage

Shri Joachim Alva: The Burmah-Shell, which is the backbone of the Assam Oil Company, has only recently announced its terms and conditions to the Pakistan Petroleum Company I want to know whether the Government will watch the situation and demand better terms from this Company even in the preparatory stage as we have made more progress in oil than Pakistan

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir We propose to demand much better terms than what are now being negotiated there or anywhere

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether it is a fact that the Assam Oil Company has agreed to prepare the project reports for the refineries and when they are likely to prepare the project reports If they are not preparing the project report, may I know who is going to submit project reports to the Government of India?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The foreign consultants are now busy examining the question of preparing the project report for both the refineries The A O C. are only helping in the pipe-line project

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether, in view of the fact that this Rupee Company is going to trade purely in oil which is derived from the Indian wells, Government will stipulate a condition that the price of the crude oil, which is to be supplied to the company, will be entirely fixed in relation to the *cost of production* in India?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We are still negotiating with the Assam Oil Company regarding the price that is to be fixed for the production of crude oil.

राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना

*९७३. { श्री मदन वशान :
श्री दामानी :

क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मन्त्री २७ मई, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न सख्या ४२८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंग कि

(क) सभी वर्गों की शिक्षा सस्थाओ मे राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना चालू करने के सम्बन्ध म इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है, और

(ख) किन–किन राज्यो ने अपने अपने क्षेत्रो मे योजना को (१) स्वीकार कर लिया है और (२) जारी किया है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) (क) इस योजना को पजाब, बम्बई और पश्चिमी बगाल के तीन क्षेत्रो मे उन स्कूलो पर लागू करन का विचार है जिनको पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय से सहायता नही मिल रही या जो विस्थापित छात्रो के लिए नही चलाये जा रहे हैं। इस योजना के वित्तीय मामलो और प्रशासन सम्बन्धी ब्यौरो का अभी परीक्षण किया जा रहा है। आशा की जाती है कि इस योजना को इस वर्ष के दौरान में कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ।

(ख) विस्थापित विद्यार्थियो के स्कूलो के विषय मे सम्बन्धित तीनो राज्य सरकारो ने इस योजना को स्वीकार कर लिया है। इस योजना को अन्य स्कूलो मे लागू करने के सम्बन्ध मे राज्य सरकारो को शीघ्र ही लिखा जाएगा ।

Some Hon. Members: In English also

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : (a) It is proposed to extend the Scheme in three regions in Punjab, Bombay and West Bengal to schools other than those financed by the Ministry of Rehabilitation or run for displaced students.

The financial implications and the administrative details are still under examination It is hoped to implement the Scheme this year

(b) The Scheme has already been accepted by the Governments of the three States in question in regard to displaced students' schools Regarding the extension of the Scheme to other schools, the State Governments will be addressed shortly

Mr. Speaker: Now whenever a question is put in Hindi the answer is also given in Hindi In future copies of the answer in English to Hindi questions will be given in advance to the Notice Office Hon Members who want to put supplementary questions to questions in Hindi may look into that beforehand instead of asking the hon Minister to read it again in English on the floor of the House This is the parctice I intend adopting in future

श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या यह सत्य नही है कि हमारे माननीय प्रधान मन्त्री जी इस राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना के बडे प्रबल समर्थक हैं और अनेक महान विदेशी अतिथियो ने उस की बडी प्रशसा की है । फिर इस मे इतनी शिथिलता क्यो की जा रही है और इसे तेजी से आगे क्यो नही बढ़ाया जा रहा है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली प्रधान मन्त्री इसी स्कीम के लिए नही, सभी अच्छे कामो के प्रति रुचि प्रदर्शित करते हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Damani

श्री नवल प्रभाकर क्या मैं जान सकता हू कि इस योजना के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली प्रशासन से पूछा गया है ?

Mr. Speaker: When I call an hon Member what is the point in his keeping quiet and allowing another hon Member to stand up and put questions?

श्री भक्त दर्शन मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नही दिया गया । मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि लगभग पिछले तीन वर्षों से इस योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है और हमेशा यही उत्तर मिल रहा है कि कुछ दिनो में इसे लागू किया जाएगा, तो वे कौन सी खास अडचनें हैं जिन की वजह से इसे अभी तक अमल में नही लाया जा रहा है ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली अडचने तो कुछ आर्थिक किस्म की ही है । प्लैनिंग कमिशन से जितना रुपया मिलना चाहिए था उतना उस के लिए मिल नही पाया है । चूकि सारे देश मे इस की व्यवस्था करना था, इसलिए बिना धन के यह काम चलाया नही जा सकता था । बहुत कोशिश करने पर अब परिस्थिति यह है कि इस वर्ष मेरे ख्याल से २० लाख रुपया उपलब्ध होगा, जिस मे से ७ लाख रु० तो मिनिस्ट्री आफ एजुकेशन देगी और १३ लाख रु० शायद मिनिस्ट्री आफ रिहैबिलिटेशन से मिलेगा । बात यह है कि प्लैनिग कमिशन की योजना पहले बन चुकी थी, उस मे इस स्कीम की कोई जगह नही है । अब इसके लिए विशेष रुपया लेना है, और इसके लिए विशेष तरह की कठिनाइया हैं । लेकिन इस का अमल किया जा रहा है कि चूकि यह उपयोगी स्कीम है इसलिए जितनी जल्दी हो सके, इस का विस्तार किया जाए ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि केवल तीन राज्यो में ही इसको लागू करने का विचार क्यो किया जा रहा है और अन्य राज्यो मे इसको कब प्रारम्भ किया जायगा?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली जब इसके लिए पर्याप्त धन उपलब्ध हो जायेगा तब इसको आगे बढ़ाया जा सकेगा ।

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that already for several decades the high schools as well as the colleges have been maintaining staff for giving physical training to their students and that there are separate periods set apart and that training is being given, is anything being done in order to see that these two things are co-related

in such a way that there is economy and also there is no confusion?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, every effort will be made to co-ordinate the activities which are already being conducted in the educational institutions and those under this scheme.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether there is any central body trying to teach in this national discipline scheme and extend the scheme to all the States?

Dr K L. Shrimali: No, Sir

वेतन में स्वेच्छा से कटौती

*९७४ श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर :
श्री यादव :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियो, उप मंत्रियो और कुछ कर्मचारियो ने अपने वेतनो मे स्वेच्छा से कटौती करने का प्रस्ताव किया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने ये कटौतिया स्वीकार कर ली है ;

(ग) क्या ये कटौनिया स्थायी हैं ; और

(घ) इनसे कुल कितनी वार्षिक बचत होगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) तथा (ख). मत्री परिषद के सदस्य अपने वतन तथा भतो में स्वेच्छा से दस प्रतिशत की कटौती करने को राजी हो गए हैं। इस पर उन्होने अमल करना भी शुरू कर दिया है। अपने वेतनों में स्वेच्छा से कटौती करने का प्रस्ताव अभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों की किसी भी श्रेणी से प्राप्त नही हुआ है।

(ग) चूकि यह कटौती स्वेच्छा से की गई है इसलिए इसके स्थायी अथवा अस्थायी रहने का प्रश्न ही नही उठता।

(घ) लगभग एक लाख रूपए प्रति वर्ष

Some Hon. Members: In English also

Shri Datar: (a) and (b) Members of the Council of Ministers have voluntarily agreed to a ten per cent. cut in their salaries and allowances. It has already been brought into effect. No offer of a voluntary cut in their salaries has so far been received from any class of Government employees.

(c) The cut being a voluntary one, the question of its being permanent or otherwise does not arise.

(d) About one lakh per annum.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने भी अपने वेतन मे से १० परसेट कटाया है और विभिन्न प्रदेशो के मत्रियो और उप-मत्रियो ने भ दस परसेट कटाया है ?

श्री दातार : राष्ट्रपति जी ने और उपराष्ट्रपति जी ने ऐसा किया है। मुझे मध्य प्रदेश के बारे मे मालूम नही है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं ने विभिन्न प्रदेश कहा था, मध्य प्रदेश नही।

श्री दातार : राज्य सरकारो के गवर्नरो ने कटौती का स्वीकार किया है। मत्रीमडल ने भी किया है एसी मेरी आशा है।

श्री प० ला० बाकलीवाल : क्या मैं जान सकता हू कि भारत सरकार द्वारा जो भत्ता भूतपूर्व राजाओ को दिया जाता है उसमें से किसी नरेश ने कटौती स्वीकार की है ?

Shri Datar: It is a different matter. This relates to a cut in salaries, not a cut in privy purses.

Shri Sonavane: What are the reasons that prompted Government employees who are drawing more than Rs. 1,000 not to offer even one per cent cut in their salaries?

Shri Datar: It is a question of voluntary cut, and when it is voluntary, it cannot be made compulsory in an indirect manner.

Shri Mohamed Imam: Is it not desirable that the Government should think of imposing a compulsory cut on all pay scales in view of our financial difficulties?

Shri Datar: For the present Government are depending on voluntary cuts

Mr Speaker: Hon Members wanted a pay commission The pay commission will take note of this and recommend a cut

Disparity in Incomes

*975. { Shri Keshava
Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state

(a) whether any and if so, what steps Government have taken to implement the principles adopted by Government in 1956 of the non-Official Resolution to take appropriate measures to reduce the disparity in incomes prevailing between the different sections of society in the country, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The broad outline of policy to be followed by the Government to reduce disparities in income and wealth is contained in the second five year plan, this year's budget proposals have been framed with due regard to the objective accepted.

(b) Does not arise

Shri Keshava: May I know if the Government has come to any decision regarding the proportion of the floor to the ceiling of income in this country?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I believe this question was discussed once before in this House and the Prime Minister indicated his mind in this matter

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know what, according to the Government, is the annual income of the lowest income group in India as against the annual income of the highest income group at present?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: My capacity to retain in my mind such abstruse statistics is very limited If the hon Member would put down a question, we will see if we can endeavour to answer it

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May we know whether Government have any idea as to the relative shares of the national income which different classes of people in the country have received during the progress of the First Plan and the first year of the Second Plan, and if so, whether the share of the national income in respect of the poorer classes has increased or decreased

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Notice

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the Government have any time target by which the disparity would be more or less liquidated?

Shri T T. Krishnamachari: My hon friend does not understand that in a dynamic economy disparities are eliminated and they occur again That is why we have checks and balances It is impossible to create in any country, even in countries in which the Governments have much larger powers than we have in this country, an economy in which the inequalities could be absolutely and precisely graded Therefore, mutations do take place in the process of an expanding economy All that we could do is by means of fiscal and other measures to see that the disparities are maintained at a very low level So long as an individual is entitled to his gains of learning, naturally he is entitled to wages, and this is acknowledged even in countries which are to the advanced left It is not possible to fix any targets of income. All that we have to

do continuously in a democracy is to see that these disparities are kept in check and that the incomes of the people who are lower down are raised.

Shri Heda: I am not referring to the people who are unemployed. Will the Finance Minister be able to give me an idea about the persons or the class of persons whose earnings are the lowest, and what their earnings are?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid, as I said before, the national income survey can only give us an estimate of what is happening, and even so they may not be able to give any precise indication, and even for the imprecise figures that we have, I will however have to ask for notice.

High Power Coal Council

*977. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the functions and membership of the High Power Coal Council?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The main purpose of the Coal Council will be to have reviews and studies conducted under its overall supervision and guidance for planning of the development, utilisation and due conservation of the coal resources of the country. Copies of the Resolution dated 28th August, 1956, constituting the Council, and of the Notification dated 15th July 1957, reconstituting the Council, which contain details of the functions and membership of the Council, are laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-201/57.]

Shri Morarka: From the copy of the resolution I find that the membership of this Council has been reduced from 17 to 11 in less than a year's time. May I know the reasons for this?

Sardar Swaran Singh: An attempt has been made to make it more compact.

Shri Morarka: Sometime back the Council had appointed four high level committees. May I know whether any of these has submitted its report; if not, when they are likely to submit their reports?

Sardar Swaran Singh: None of these committees have yet been able to conclude their labours and they have not yet submitted any report. It is very difficult for me to visualise the time within which they will be able to submit their reports

Shri Morarka: May I know the total number of meetings this Council itself has held so far?

An Hon. Member: One.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Some hon. Member from the Opposition has replied. Apparently he knows. It is a fact that one meeting of the Council has been held.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know whether some of the functions that have been allotted to the Coal Council have not already been allotted to other high-powered authorities such as the Bureau of Mines, Coal Commissioner, the Coal Controller, the Coal Board, the Coal Development Commissioner and the National Coal Development Corporation?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It will be very difficult for me to give a precise answer to this question But the broad difference is that the various authorities mentioned by the hon. Member are executive organisations, whereas the Coal Council lays down broad matters of policy. There may be some overlapping. I cannot deny that. But it will be very difficult for me precisely to say how much is the quantum of overlapping

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know whether the Minister is satisfied that there is not only no overlapping but there is also no conflicting authority exercised by the different authorities over the coal industry?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No. The Coal Council as such does not exercise any executive authority. It broadly examines matters, and then makes its recommendations. It is for the executive authorities to implement them.

Shri Ranga: Is it possible that this Council has been made infructuous and useless because of the functioning of all the other authorities?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I shall not go to that extent. We should await the result of the labours of the committees that have been constituted. They may produce some good reports.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it true that the Minister in charge is the chairman of this Coal Council and at the same time he is also chairman of the National Coal Development Corporation?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The Minister is the chairman of this Council. But he is no longer the chairman of the board of directors of the National Coal Development Corporation.

Shri A. C. Guha: Since when has this change been made?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow the whole hour for this question.

Shri Morarka: May I know the annual expenditure which would be incurred by this Coal Council?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I would require notice But it could not be considerable because this is not a money-consuming Council, in the sense that there are no separate staff and the like

Khamaria Market, Jabalpore

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*978. { Shri Kodiyan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over Rs. 30,000 are annually collected from shop-keepers in Khamaria Market, Jabalpore as "Trading right fee" apart from normal rent of the shops;

(b) whether the shop-keepers are given extra facilities in the market; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the extra fees collected from shop-keepers are not passed on to the workers?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) An amount of Rs. 21,000 is collected from Shop-keepers in Khamaria Market, Jabalpore in addition to the rent.

(b) Yes; residential accommodation, Water Supply and conservancy.

(c) The amount is not intended for being passed on as services mentioned in (b), which the renters require, have to be maintained.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether the supply of electricity is included in the extra facilities given to these shop-keepers?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Electricity is not included. It is not yet possible to supply them electricity in that area.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether it is a fact that the same commodities sold in this Khamaria market are being allowed to be sold in the fairs held twice a week in that area, and if so, whether Government intend to stop this practice?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The idea in establishing this market is to facilitate the daily purchases by the workers of all the articles they need at local market prices, and not to permit any profiteering If, in addition to this, there are other markets, which in any way hamper the purchases by these people at reasonable prices, that will have to be considered

Mica Resources in Kerala

*979. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state whether the Government of India have requested the Government of Kerala to try and work the Mica resources in the State?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Yes, Sir.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the Government of India have suggested to the Kerala Government that Government will place at their disposal any Central aid also for exploiting the mica resources there?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No. So far as exploitation of mica mines is concerned, we have not promised any financial aid But according to our original programme, the prospecting may be undertaken, and so far as I have been informed, a field survey party has very recently concluded a part of its work, and the report is now awaited.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The Government of India are aware that there is no prospecting of mica at present, and also that the Government of Kerala have no resources to spare for this purpose I want to know how in such circumstances, the Government of India expect the exploitation of the mica resources which have already been systematically surveyed.

Shri Ranga: What about private enterprise?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: A systematic survey and a detailed prospecting of certain areas which the Geological Survey of India would like to include in its programme will be taken up. But in a general way the prospecting is to be undertaken by the private miners who will get lease from the State Government. I am informed by the Chief Minister that the mines in Punalur have again hopes of early revival of production.

Shri Kodiyan: It is reported that during the last war, good quality variety of mica, known as the ruby mica, 10" × 12" in size, was obtained from Chovva near Cannanore. May I know whether any systematic survey has been made of this area? This is in the Malabar area

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have no information about that.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know the policy of the Government of India in this regard, whether all the States are going to get the same facilities and the same benefits and the same assistance from the Central Government, or whether any special consideration is being shown to Kerala only?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: All the States are getting a uniform pattern of advantages or help or assistance or aid from the Central Government.

Discovery of Limestone

*980. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state whether it is a fact that during recent drilling near Chittorgarh in Rajasthan suitable grade of limestone estmated at 70 million tons has been discovered?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Yes, Sir.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Is that limestone useful for cement work?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes. Judging from the analytical data, the limestone in this area is expected to be suitable for the manufacture of cement.

Team on Irrigation and Power Projects

*981. **Shri J. R. Mehta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chambal Committee headed by Shri N. V. Gadgil during its last visit to Kotah enquired into the allegations of irregularities, wastage etc; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). It is not the function of the Team to make enquiries into allegations etc. but to study the project with a view to efficiency and economy in accordance with the terms of reference given to it It has paid several visits to Kotah and its report is expected towards the end of September, 1957.

Shri J. R. Mehta: May I know how far the investigations of this team have confirmed the recommendations of the French experts who looked into this question sometime back?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The team has not yet reported. How can we compare their report with that of the French experts?

Shri Onkar Lal: May I know whether it is a fact that the process of sheet-pilmg at Kotah barrage has gone waste, according to the report of the French engineers, and if so, what action has been taken in this respect?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): In regard to the day-to-day working of this project, I think my colleague on my right will be in a better position to answer it All that I am concerned with is in regard to the particular committee which is enquiring generally into the efficiency of the working of these projects

Territorial Army

*982 **Shri Mohan Swarup:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether it is proposed to expand the activities of the Territorial Army, and

(b) if so, the action taken so far in this regard?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence (Shri Fatesinghrao Gaekwad). (a) There are no plans under consideration

(b) Does not arise

Shri Mohan Swarup May I know how this scheme has been implemented, and how far it has proved successful in imparting military training to the masses?

Mr. Speaker Leaving alone expansion, the hon Member wants to know how far the Territorial Army has been fruitful in imparting training

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): So far as the Territorial Army is concerned, we have imparted training for the limited purposes for which that Army is meant, and I can say it has been successful

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रादेशिक सेना के लिए जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था यानी जितने लोग उसमें भरती किये जाने थे, उसका कितना प्रतिशत पूरा हो गया है ?

Sardar Majithia: The strength today is 98 per cent of the authorised strength

Shri Yajnik: The hon Member has said that it is 98 per cent of the total strength What is the target and how much has been fulfilled?

Sardar Majithia: I cannot give the number because that will be a secret.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The hon Minister has said that the number of men in the Territorial Army is 98 per cent Of what?

Mr Speaker Of the total target He is not able to give the figure

Shri Hem Barua Without knowing the target how could he quote the percentage?

Mr. Speaker He has committed the percentage to memory We can generally know the percentage without knowing the number

Janta Policy

*983. **Shri Gajendra Prasad:**
Shri Heda:
Shri Daman.

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has started its Janta Policy Scheme

(b) if so, the progress made so far;

(c) in how many centres Janta Policy Scheme has been started in the country, and

(d) how its premia compare with other types of policies?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is too early to asses the progress made in this direction as the Scheme has been introduced only during the last week of May, 1957.

(c) The scheme has been introduced in 13 centres.

(d) As compared to the premium payable on Endowment Assurance Policy under the standard plan of assurance, the rate of premium under the Janta Policy is higher by Rs. 3 per thousand sum assured.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: May I know what will be the method of collection, and when the stamp system is going to be introduced for collection of premium?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It will be door to door collection by authorised agents.

Shri Heda: Are Government aware that certain insurance companies before nationalisation were carrying on a scheme very similar to the Janta policy scheme and there the advantage was that the premia were lower than the standard rates? If so, what are the reasons why here the premia are higher than what they were?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As for the first part of the question, I will have to check up before I answer. I do not have that information here with me. As to the reason why the premium is higher, the sum assured is in most cases very small and the expenditure involved is higher. That is why it works out to Rs. 3 per Rs. 1,000 higher, but it is only 30 nP. per Rs. 100.

Shri Damani: May I know how far industrial labour has taken advantage of this scheme?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is too early to say. But the 13 centres that have been started are primarily in industrial areas.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether medical examination is insisted upon?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No.

Shri Morarka: The hon. Minister has said that the rate of premium is higher because the expenditure is more and sum assured is small. When there is no medical examination, and also other formalities are dispensed with, the actual expenditure should be less and the premium rate should be less. Why is it not so?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Medical examination will take place in the case of people who are above 35. But when there is no medical examination, that itself increases the actuarial risk. The rates are worked out on the basis of the actuarial risk; it is not merely a question of expenditure. The hon. Member, who is a very keen businessman, knows that we cannot offer a policy without working out what are the risks, and the risks are fairly high and that is why premium has to be higher.

Shri Damani: In order to popularise the scheme, will Government consider showing documentaries in the rural areas and other areas, to the better advantage of the people?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Ranga: What efforts are being made to bring this scheme to the notice of the workers? Are any of the voluntary organisations like the trade unions, the Bharat Sevak Samaj, and also government organisations like the post office, being invited to co-operate in popularising the scheme and also collecting premium.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Janta policy scheme was inaugurated by important party leaders in most States, and we seek the co-operation of all trade unions or other voluntary organisations. We are doing that.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know what is the total amount for which policies have been issued under this scheme up to now and what is the number of such policies?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That would have to be collected. If a separate question is put, I will get the information

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: There was a news item to the effect that special stamps would be issued for collection of premium But just now the Deputy Minister has said that premium will be collected through agents I would like to know whether those stamps will be sold through post offices or agents

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Both Also agents will go from door to door and sell stamps

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: What is the expected amount of premium?

Mr. Speaker: I have already allowed a sufficient number of questions Next question

Rupee Stabilization Credit

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*985. Shri Bimal Ghose.
Shri Bibhuti Mishra.
Shri Surendranath.
Shri Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are negotiating for a rupee stabilisation credit from the London market,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the particulars of assistance asked for?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c) No such negotiations are being carried on by Government

Shri Bimal Ghose: May I know if anything has come out of the Prime Minister's statement that he would not be averse to having a couple of hundred million pounds in the London market?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): It is true that we are willing to negotiate loans When a question was asked of the Prime Minister by a Pressman, he mentioned that the Indian Government would not be averse to getting a loan of £200 million, but that does not mean that we either find that the circumstances are propitious for the purpose of carrying on negotiations or we have been pursuing it since then

Shri Bimal Ghose: Do I understand that the Government have not initiated any efforts for getting money from the London market or the American market by way of loan or otherwise to bridge our foreign exchange gap?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: These are matters which are under constant review, and I am sure my hon friend, who knows all about it, will not expect me to put all my cards on the table. For one thing, we may not make approach in a particular quarter unless we think that there are reasonable chances of getting money May be that in the present circumstances the London market is not one in which we could raise any money; we cannot go to that market because we have certain other difficulties as well, namely, an Indian Government loan will not now—as at present—be entitled to the trustee security status.

So far as loans in other parts of the world are concerned, small loans are being floated For instance, we floated a loan for the Air India International, but for a very small amount. It may be that one or two Indian firms are floating loans abroad But I am not in a position to enlighten the House beyond that point.

Shri Tyagi: A gambler will never show his cards

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Floods in Brahmaputra

12 hrs.

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S.N.Q. No. 15. Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a serious situation has

arisen in Assam as a result of the Brahmaputra floods?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No 39]

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस स्टेटमेंट को देखने से यह जाहिर होता है कि १०० गावों में इस का असर हुआ है । केवल ११ गांवों में ८० हजार आदमी ऐफेक्टेड हैं, लेकिन ९० गावों के लिए कोई जिक्र नहीं है । कुल मिला कर इस तरह से कोई २ या ३ लाख आदमी ऐफेक्टेड होंगे । लेकिन आप ने जो सहायता दी है वह १ लाख से कुछ ज्यादा है । ७ लाख रु० के करीब लोन दिया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनको आप की तरफ से कोई और सहायता दी जाएगी या नहीं ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल. सहायता देने का काम तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का है । जब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की रिक्वेस्ट आती है तब हम कुछ करते हैं । लेकिन असल काम तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का ही है ।

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the devastation caused by the said Brahmaputra floods in the State of Assam is extensive and also in view of the fact that with the summer sun the snows in the Himalayan foothills melt and millions of tons of water rush headlong and hit the plains below through the Brahmaputra, may I know if Government have considered the proposal of harnessing the Brahmaputra at its original source conjointly with the Tibetan Government by diverting its excess volume of water into the shallower streams of the adjoining areas?

Shri S K. Patil: That is also a suggestion But, I can assure the hon Member that this is a very big question and it is being tackled in various ways. One way is to have embankments and for hundred of miles It is no small scheme which can be finished all of a sudden But, so far as the other part of it is concerned, it is a matter that has got to be investigaed into.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the floods are an annual occurrence that cause great devastations in the State, may I know if the Government have cogitated any proposal to combat this Nature's war on the State on a permanent basis?

Shri S K. Patil: We are trying to do that But, for a river like Brahmaputra with a tremendous overflow —and it is not discharge—of somewhere about more than 2 million cusecs, it is not possible to tackle the problem as easily as is suggested. It will take over a number of years But we are very serious about and we are tackling it.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that we have a Flood Committee and it is seized of this question?

Shri S K Patil: Yes, the Assam Government have set up a State Flood Control Board and a technical Committee

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that a special fund has been created at the Centre to meet such contingencies and give assistance in such cases?

Shri S. K Patil: We have for the Second Five Year Plan period set apart Rs 7 crores as tentative allocation to Assam Rs 60 crores for the whole country

Mr Speaker: Brahmaputra being a male is not so modest as Brahmaputri

Floods in Kosi River

S.N.Q. No. 16. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Pewer be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some two hundred villages have been affected as a result of floods in the river Kosi in Bihar?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): Yes, Sir.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस बात को देखते हुए कि कोसी में हर साल बाढ़ आती है, इस बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए कोई इन्तजाम हुआ है या नहीं ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल: इन्तजाम तो हो रहा है और मेम्बर साहब को मालूम होगा कि वह इन्तजाम क्या है । एम्बैंकमेंट्स बन रहे हैं, बैराज का इन्तजाम हो रहा है, और मैं मानता हूं कि जब बैराज कम्प्लीट हो जाएगे, तो इस प्रकार की हानि ज्यादा नहीं होगी ।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In view of the fact that the intensity of the flood inside the embankment is very acute this time because of the embankment that is taking place, may I know what special steps have been taken by Government to evacuate the villagers there and what relief do Government propose to offer them?

Shri S K. Patil: It has been suggested by various Members that due to the embankment, perhaps, the danger has slightly increased But, they forget one thing that while the danger might have slightly increased inside the embankment, it has prevented the danger reaching about 20 times more people and, I do not know, how many times more distress Therefore, we have to weigh between the two and when the barrage part of it is complete, then, possibly, this will be less. But, so far as the villagers that stay within the embankment are concerned, to remove that danger completely is impossible That can never be done

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether Government have been able to assess the damage caused by recent floods?

Shri S. K. Patil: We have not yet because the floods are in the process and, therefore, it is too early to assess finally the damage that has been caused.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In view of the fact that some of the villages have been completely drowned inside the embankment may I know whether Government thinks it urgent to remove these villagers from those villages and may I also know what specific help the Government is going to give to the Bihar Government to reduce the suffering?

Shri S. K. Patil: Out of 200 villages about 24 villages have been badly affected; and, so far as they are concerned, they were very promptly removed to the special hutments which are erected on the embankments and roundabout and all relief that is possible to be given is being given by the Control Board that looks after the operations.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indians Abroad

*976. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal or scheme to offer services to Indians who are at present serving in foreign countries for lack of work here; and

(b) if so, what progress has been made in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b) A statement setting out the steps being taken in this connection, is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No 40]

Import of Spring Steel Wire

*984. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of spring steel wire (raw material for spring seating and upholstery) has been banned,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from any firms regarding the same; and

(d) if so, the action taken theron?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Ondal (Burdwan District) Airfield

*986. **Shri K. K. Das:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received by Government from some inhabitants of the village of Ondal in the Burdwan District of West Bengal that no crop compensation has been paid to them for lands acquired by Government for the Ondal Airfield for the last four years;

(b) if so, how far the complaint is correct, and what are the reasons for non-payment of crop compensation for the acquired lands; and

(c) the time that will be taken for finally settling the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Crop compensation is not payable in respect of the acquired lands, the ownership of which, vests in the Government from the date of acquisition. The landowners are entitled to receive only the cost of the acquired land.

(c) Does not arise

Indian Administrative Service

*987. **Shri Sinhasan Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons recruited to the Indian Administrative Service during the last three years;

(b) whether any analysis has been made to indicate from what kinds of homes these persons come; and

(c) the percentage of the selected persons to the total who come from rural areas?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The total number of persons directly appointed to the Indian Administrative Service during the three years, 1954—56, was 147.

(b) Yes.

(c) It is not possible to say as to how many of the selected candidates actually belonged to the rural areas, as many of those who had given their permanent home address in an urban area, had given a rural place as their birth place. About 16 per cent. had, however, given their permanent home addresses in the rural areas.

Ordnance Factory at Bhandara

*988. **Shri Wasnik:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to start an Ordnance Factory at Bhandara (Bombay State);

(b) if so, when the work will be started; and

(c) what will be the total outlay of this factory?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). It has been decided to set up a new Ordnance Factory but no final decision has yet been taken with regard to the site and the date of its commencement

(c) The total outlay is estimated at Rs 17·5 crores.

National Fundamental Education Centre

*989. **Shri Ram Saran:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Fundamental Education Centre has started functioning regularly; and

(b) how does it coordinate the various activities in the field of social education?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Recruitment of Scientific and Technical Personnel

***990. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals have been finalised with the Union Public Service Commission for improvement in procedure for recruitment of scientific and technical personnel and whether any instructions have been issued to the various ministries in the matter; and

(b) if so, the nature and details of the scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement of the changes etc. introduced is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 41.]

Village Panchayats in Manipur Hill Areas

***991. Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many village authorities have been set up in the Manipur hills under the Manipur (Village Authorities in Hill Areas) Act, 1956; and

(b) whether it is a fact that no elections to the Village Panchayats have been held uptil now since enforcement of the Act?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The Act was brought into force on the 18th April 1957. No elections have however so far been held on account of the monsoon. It is hoped that it will be possible to hold the elections during the coming winter.

दुर्गापुर का होटल

*९९२. { श्री खुशवक्त राय :
श्री राम कृष्ण रेड्डी :

क्या इस्पात, खान और इंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दुर्गापुर में एक होटल बनाने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी लागत कितनी होगी और इसकी क्या आवश्यकता है ; और

(ग) क्या वहां के डाक बंगले और यात्री विश्राम-गृहों से काम नहीं चल सकता।

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जो हां, परन्तु कुछ समय के लिये रोक दिया गया है।

(ख) बिजली की लागत का अन्दाजा लगभग ५० लाख रुपये का था।

(ग) जो नहीं।

Drilling Operations in Godavary Basin

***993. Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to have drilling operations in the Godavary basin for petroleum; and

(b) if so, the places where drilling will be undertaken?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Not at present.

(b) In view of the reply to part (a) the question does not arise.

Iron Ore at Theerthamalai

***994. Shri Doraiswami Gounder:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state whether the 47·5 million tons of iron ore deposit available at Theerthamalai area, Harur Taluk, Salem District, Madras State will be exploited by Government in the near future?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The ore from this

deposit is of low grade. It is proposed to test these low grade ores in a pilot plant to be set up by the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur. The exploitation of this deposit will be considered when the tests have been made

Limestone in Dharamkot

*995. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the geological survey for Limestone deposits at Dharamkot has been completed; and

(b) if so, the extent of the limestone deposits occurring there?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movement

*996. **Shri S. V. Ramaswami:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the programme for utilising the activities of the Scouts Movement for nation-building work;

(b) the part Boy Scouts play in community development work and Girl Guides in social service; and

(c) the financial assistance given for the Scout Movement during 1956-57 *vis-a-vis* the N.C.C., A.C.C., Bharat Sevak Samaj and National Discipline Scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha

Burmah-Shell and Assam Oil Company Scholarships

*997. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state the basis on which the candidates were selected recently for the award of the Burmah Shell and Assam Oil Company scholarships?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The scholarships were advertised in the leading papers on an all-India basis Suitable candidates were called for interview by a Selection Committee and selections were made on the basis of merit.

Infiltration into Jammu and Kashmir by Pakistanis

*998. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri J. B. Mehta:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempts on the part of the Pakistani nationals to infiltrate into the Jammu and Kashmir State have lately come to light;

(b) if so, the probable number of persons who have entered the Jammu and Kashmir State since 1st April, 1957 so far; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such infiltration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes

(b) The information is being collected from Government of Jammu and Kashmir

(c) It is not in the public interest to disclose the information.

Aeromagnetic Survey

*999. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Rup Narain:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri M. D. Mathur:
Shri Kasliwal:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the results of the Aeromagnetic Survey of Rajasthan and

Ganges basin of U.P. conducted last year by the Canadian team have been examined; and

(b) if so, will Government lay on the Table a statement showing the result of their observation?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes.

(b) As desired a statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 42.]

बरेली छावनी

*१०००. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दूसरे विश्व युद्ध के समय बरेली छावनी के निकट कई गांव की ५०० एकड़ भूमि अर्जित की गई थी ; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त भूमि तब से बिना किसी उपयोग के पड़ी हुई है और जमीन के मालिकों को यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि यदि भूमि का उपयोग नहीं किया गया तो वह उन्हें वापिस कर दी जायेगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया) : (क) बरेली छावनी के करीब चनेटा, पर्गवान और थिरिया तीन गांवों में २८४.७५१ (ने कि ५००) एकड़ भूमि का प्लाट पिछली लड़ाई में प्राप्त किया गया था ।

(ख) जी नहीं । ५८.०९ एकड़ भूमि, बरेली छावनी के मिलिटरी फार्म के लिये लड़ाई के बाद की आवश्यकताओं का निर्धारण करने के बाद, किसानों को वापिस कर दी गई थी । २२६.६६१ एकड़ भूमि में से जो इस समय मिलिटरी फार्म के पास है, १३९.३०१ एकड़ भूमि को सरकार ने काफी लागत पर चारा उगाने के लिये विकसित किया है । तथापि गांव वालों की प्रार्थना के जवाब में, बाकी ८७.३६ एकड़ अविकसित भूमि उन्हें वापिस कर देने का फैसला हो चुका है ।

Forged Currency Notes

*1001. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state how many cases of printing of forged currency notes have been detected during the last three months?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में अग्निकाण्ड

*१००२. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री २२ जुलाई, १९५७ को पूछे गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २४२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुलिस ने दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय भवन के अग्निकाण्ड के कारणों की जांच पूरी कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस जांच के फलस्वरूप क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो जांच कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ; और

(घ) विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

(ग) और (घ) जांच अभी तक हो रही है । इसलिये अभी यह ठीक ठीक नहीं कहा जा सकता कि यह जांच कब पूरी हो सकेगी ।

Survey of Godavari Basin

*1003. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been undertaken on the right bank of the Godavary river in Bhadrachalam region for iron ore deposits;

(b) if so, when the survey was conducted; and

(c) the results thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha when received.

Jemadars in Army Ordnance Corps

729. **Shri V. P. Nayar:**
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that jemadars of Army Ordnance Corps of the Indian Army are working in supervisory posts, getting lesser emoluments than those civilian employees whose work they supervise; and

(b) if so, the reasons for it?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) In the Army Ordnance Corps, Civilian Clerks and Junior Commissioned Officers are borne on a common roster, and the supervisory appointments of Head Clerks/Assistant Head Clerks are filled up from among them on the basis of seniority, subject to the exclusion of the personnel considered unfit to hold supervisory posts. The relative seniority in the common roster is determined on the basis of length of service as Junior Commissioned Officer or Upper Division Clerk.

A Jemadar of the Army Ordnance Corps, whose basic pay is Rs. 122½—5—137½ a month, supervises the work of the following categories of Civilian personnel, when he is working in a supervisory post:—

		Scale of pay
(i)	Lower Division Clerks	Rs. 55-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130
(ii)	Upper Division Clerks	Rs. 80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220
(iii)	Civilian Store Keepers	
	Grade IV	Rs. 100-5-125-6-185
	Grade III	Rs. 150-7-185-8-225
(iv)	Store-man	Rs. 55-3-85-EB-4-125

In view of this position, a Jemadar of the Army Ordnance Corps working in a supervisory post gets less basic pay as such, than some of the civilian employees whose work he supervises.

(b) The terms and conditions of service and the pay structure of Jemadars and the Civilian employees are different. A civilian employee gets consolidated rates of basic pay, plus certain monetary allowances, including dearness allowance. The Jemadar gets, in addition to his basic pay and a moiety of the dearness allowance, various concessions in kind which are not admissible to the civilian, *e.g.* free rations, conservancy, hair cutting/cleaning and washing services, clothing, 66 days' annual leave with free railway warrant, facilities for residential accommodation in the lines, etc Under certain conditions, he gets monetary allowances in lieu of some of the concessions in kind

Excavation at Chandraketugarh

730. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 100 on the 16th May, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the report regarding excavation by Calcutta University at Chandraketugarh has been received; and

(b) if so, the contents thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the report obtained from the Calcutta University by the Department of Archaeology is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 43.]

Happy Training Diploma

731. **Shri Khadilkar:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Government for the recognition of Happy Training Diploma for Primary Schools awarded by the Happy Training Centre, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The matter is under consideration. For the time being, recognition has been accorded to the Diploma for the academic year 1957-58 in the Delhi Territory

Welfare of Scheduled Castes

732. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the amount spent during 1956-57 on development works in Punjab for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes out of the Central grant-in-aid allotted for the purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A sum of Rs. 19·84 lakhs was sanctioned as grant-in-aid to the Government of Punjab for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes during the year 1956-57. The information regarding the amount actually spent by the State Government is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Motor Accidents in Delhi

733. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of motor accidents in Delhi from the 1st May to the 31st July, 1957; and

(b) the number of persons who died as a result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 383.

(b) 34

Translation of Acts

734. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state how many of the Acts passed by Parliament since 1947 have been translated into Hindi and published?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): 108 Central Acts passed between 1947 and 1956 have been translated into Hindi and published.

Excise Offences

735. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Police took effective action against excise offences during 1956-57; and

(b) if so, the value of recovered illicit excise goods?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes

(b) During 1956—Rs. 63,965:74. During 1957 (1-1-1957 to 29-5-1957) —Rs 1,65,090·80.

ग्रामीण जनता के लिये शिक्षा पद्धति

७३६. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ग्रामीण जनता के हित की दृष्टि से शिक्षा की वर्तमान पद्धति

में कोई परिवर्तन करने का विचार है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का स्वरूप क्या है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (का० ला० श्रीमाली) (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। (देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४४)

Training in Rifle Shooting

737. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:**
Shri H. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) number of 22 rifles supplied to each State Government so far for giving instructions to civilians in rifle shooting at Police Stations,

(b) number of Police Stations in each State where such training is being given;

(c) the highest number of trainees at a centre, and

(d) the number of civilians who were given training in rifle shooting by the Government of Rajasthan under the Scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c) A Statement containing the information is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix III, annexure No 45]

(d) None so far under this Scheme

Settlement of Land

738. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of applications for settlement of new land received in the Imphal West Tehsil, Imphal East Tehsil, Bishenpur Tehsil, Thoubal Tehsil and Jiribam of Manipur during the years 1955, 1956 and from January to June 1957;

(b) the number of cases disposed of during the above periods;

(c) the total number of acres settled and for how many years;

(d) the number of settlements cancelled after issuing annual patta during the above periods; and

(e) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha in due course

Export of Orissa Minerals

739. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the income of Government from the export of Orissa minerals to foreign countries?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Of the minerals exported from India, the only one on which there is an export duty is Managanese Ore The export duty collected on this Ore from September, 1956, when the duty was re-imposed, to June, 1957, was Rs. 3·14 crores

Exports of Manganese Ore are not recorded according to the State of origin The amount of export duty attributable to the Orissa Manganese Ore is, therefore, not available

Road Accidents in Delhi

740. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of road accidents that have occurred in New Delhi and Delhi during the year 1956-57;

(b) the number of cases which proved fatal due to these accidents; and

(c) whether road accidents are on the increase in Delhi and New Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a)	1956	— 2621
	1957 (1-1-57 to 30-6-57)	— 819
(b)	1956	— 114
	1957 (1-1-57 to 30-6-57)	— 63

(c) No. There has been a considerable decrease in road accidents during the first half of 1957.

Travelling Allowances of Ministers

741. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount drawn by each Minister towards travelling allowance and any other allowances in 1955-56;

(b) whether any measures have been taken to reduce the expenses in view of the economy measures taken by Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

Utkal University Building

742. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have approached the Union Government for financial assistance required for the construction of the Utkal University building;

(b) if so, what is the amount applied for; and

(c) the amount sanctioned?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In July, 1955, the Government of Orissa forwarded to the University Grants Commission for consideration a scheme for construction of buildings of the Utkal University under the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan amounting to Rs. 13,58,000 and Rs. 23,31,000 respectively.

(c) The University Grants Commission have already sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3·5 lakhs for the construction of laboratory buildings.

Improvement of Libraries, Laboratories and Salaries of University Teachers in Orissa

743. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have applied for any financial assistance for the improvement of libraries, laboratories and the raising of salaries of the university teachers during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the amount applied under each category; and

(c) the amount sanctioned?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir; except in respect of the salaries of University teachers.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 46].

Multi-purpose Schools in Orissa

744. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have applied for grants for the conversion of Higher Secondary Schools into Multi-purpose Schools during the first year of the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the amount applied for;

(c) the amount sanctioned;

(d) whether any grants were made during the First Five Year Plan period,

(e) if so, the amount thereof, and

(f) how many Higher Secondary Schools have been converted into Multi-purpose Schools during the first plan period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir, but the grants related to the conversion of high schools and not Higher Secondary Schools

(b) Rs 12,07,700/

(c) Rs 6,03,850/-

(d) Yes, Sir

(e) Rs 5,85,420/-

(f) Nil, Sir

Travelling Allowances of Ministers

745. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) the money expended on Ministers' and Deputy Ministers' tours within and without the country since the beginning of the current financial year,

(b) the breakdown of the figure Ministry-wise,

(c) the amount spent on the Prime Minister's last European tour; and

(d) how much money has been spent on the Defence Minister's latest trips to the United States, West Asia and Europe?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

Mining Licence

746. Shri Krishnaiah: Will the **Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the reasons why there is delay in the issue of licences to the mine owners in Andhra Pradesh dealing in iron ore, when their ores are recommended by the State Government and sent for approval?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The actual position is that of the 27 applications recommended by the Andhra Pradesh Government in recent months, 10 have been approved by the Central Government, 14 awaiting further details from the State Government and 3 have had to be referred to the Geological Survey of India for technical advice I cannot, therefore, agree that there has been any delay on the part of the Union Government. Such delay as has taken place is due to the insufficient information furnished in the first instance which has entailed requests for clarification.

Destruction of Tobacco Crops

747. Shri Awasthi: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of tobacco growers in the country have applied for permission to destroy their crops this year,

(b) if so, the number of such applicants from each tobacco-growing State and the decision of Government in this matter, and

(c) the quantity of tobacco found surplus due to high rate of duty by the growers during the period from 1950 to 1956?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The required information is not readily available If the information is to be collected, all the Range Officers who number over two thousand, spread throughout the country, have to be addressed which will involve heavy

cost and considerable amount of labour and time.

(c) This information is not available.

Harijan Welfare Board

748. Shri Thimmaiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Harijan Welfare Board and the Tribal Welfare Board have been reconstituted; and

(b) if so, the names of members of these Boards?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of the Resolutions issued in this connection are placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 47].

Pakistan Nationals in Bombay

749. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the total number of Pakistan nationals who have come over to Bombay State and parts of Gujerat during 1956-57 to stay permanently?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha as soon as it is available.

पश्चिम एशियाई देशों के साथ सांस्कृतिक संबंध

७५०. **श्री ह० क० शर्मा :** क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम एशियाई देशों के साथ सम्बन्ध दृढ़ करने के लिये आयोजित विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों पर भारत सरकार ने १९५६–५७ में कितना खर्च किया; और

(ख) पश्चिम एशियाई देशों के भारत आने वाले व्यक्तियों और प्रतिनिधि मंडलों पर भारत सरकार ने १९५६–५७ में कितना खर्च किया ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) (क) १,०४,००३ रुपये, २९ नये पैसे ।

(ख) ११,३५० रुपये, ७२ नये पैसे ।

Southern Zonal Council

751. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No. 350 on the 25th July, 1957 and state:

(a) the estimated annual expenditure of the office of the Southern Zonal Council and the share borne by the parties concerned;

(b) the authority under which this office functions; and

(c) whether it works as a liaison or the agent of the Centre?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The estimated annual expenditure on the office of the Southern Zonal Council is Rs. 90,200, which will be wholly borne by the Central Government.

(b) The office of the Zonal Council functions under the Chairman of the Council.

(c) No.

Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistants

752. Shri Balmiki: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the quotas reserved for each category of temporary Assistants in the new Regular Temporary Establishment;

(b) whether it is a fact that new Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistants has not been announced for a long time; and

(c) the date by which Government propose to bring out another Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistants?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Twenty-five per cent of permanent vacancies in the grade of Assistants are to be filled through the Regular Temporary Establishment in the grade from among the following three categories of persons:

(1) persons who are permanent in Grade I of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service at its initial constitution, on the basis of seniority subject to the rejection of the unfit;

(2) Persons declared quasi-permanent in the grade of Assistants;

and

(3) Persons who had qualified at the II Test held in 1951 for the Assistant's grade but have not been absorbed so far in the grade through the R.T.E. of Assistants.

The proportion of vacancies to be allotted to these three categories respectively in the R.T.E. of Assistants is 4 : 3 : 1.

In addition to the above twenty-five per cent of permanent vacancies *in the grade, an equal number of* vacancies is to be filled through the R.T.E. of Assistants from among persons who are declared successful at a limited competitive examination to be held by the Union Public Service Commission, at which temporary Assistants and permanent and officiating Upper Division Clerks will be eligible to compete. This category of persons also will thus be fitted into the R.T.E. at an appropriate point in the cycle.

(b) and (c). Preliminary lists of eligible persons are under preparation; but the finalisation of the R.T.E. list will have to await the results of the proposed Limited Competitive Examination.

Grants for Scheduled Castes in Kerala

753. Shri I. Kacharan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money allotted by the Central Government for the year 1957-58 for the welfare of Scheduled Castes in Kerala;

(b) the total amount that will be spent on their welfare during the same period;

(c) the amount allotted during 1956-57 by the Central Government for the above purpose; and

(d) the amount spent during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A sum of Rs. 5·52 lakhs has been given to the State Government for the welfare of Scheduled Castes during 1957-58 under the Centrally sponsored programme. Under the state sector, schemes costing Rs. 32·76 lakhs have been received from the State Government and are under consideration. The Central share will be 50% of the cost of approved schemes.

(b) The entire amount is likely to be spent as the ceilings of grants-in-aid which the State Government could expect during the year under the State sector of the Plan have already been intimated and they have been asked to go ahead with the implementation of the schemes from their own share of 50% without waiting for formal sanction.

(c) Rs. 1·80 lakhs under the state sector and Rs. 3·72 lakhs under the Centrally sponsored programme were allotted during 1956-57.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha as soon as received.

Hostels for Tribal and Scheduled Castes Students in Tripura

754. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of hostels or *boarding houses for* Tribal and Scheduled Castes and minority students in Tripura;

(b) whether there is any provision in the Second Five Year Plan to increase their number; and

(c) if so, what is the number and within what period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha in due course.

Professors in M.B.B. College, Agartala

755. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of temporary professors in the M.B.B. College, Agartala;

(b) how long they have been temporary;

(c) whether it is a fact that a number of posts of professors remain vacant because temporary posts do not attract applicants; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to make these posts permanent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). The necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha in due course.

Development of Regional Languages in Andhra

756. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 454 on the 30th July, 1957 and state:

(a) the amount to be given as Grants-in-aid during 1957-58 to Andhra Pradesh for the development of regional languages; and

(b) the heads on which it is to be used?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No scheme regarding the development of regional language has been received from the Andhra Pradesh Government in response to the Ministry of Education's communication issued on 13th November, 1956 and no grant-in-aid has been paid to that State so far during 1957-58. The quantum of grant will be considered on receipt of a scheme from the Andhra Pradesh State.

(b) Does not arise.

Teachers in Delhi Schools

757. Swami Ramanand Shastri: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 92 on the 21st May, 1957 and state:

(a) the number of teachers working in Government or Government-aided schools in Delhi teaching Lower Mathematics upto XI class (i) since 1st January, 1947 or before and (ii) after 1st January, 1947, who are placed in the grade of Rs. 200—400; and

(b) the number of those who are not placed in the grade of Rs. 200—400?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of Lok Sabha in due course.

Trained Graduate Teachers in Delhi Schools

758. Swami Ramanand Shastri: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trained graduate teachers working in Government or Government-aided schools in Delhi teaching upto XI class (i) Lower Mathematics (ii) subjects other than

Lower Mathematics who were placed in the grade Rs. 200—400; and

(b) the number of those who were not placed in the grade of Rs. 200—400 at the time of implementation of the new grades?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha in due course.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following three messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Indian Succession (Amendment) Bill, 1957, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th August, 1957.'

(ii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1957, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th August, 1957.'

(iii) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 14th August, 1957, passed the enclosed motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the government of the Navy. The names of the members nominated by the Rajya Sabha to serve on the said Join Committee are set out in the motion.

MOTION

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the government of the Navy, and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee:—

1. Dr. R. K. Mookerjee.
2. Dr. W. S. Barlingay.
3. Dr. Raghubir Sinh.
4. Shri Sonusing Dhansing Patil.
5. Shrimati K. Bharathi.
6. Shri T.S. Pattabiraman.
7. Sardar Raghbir Singh Panjhazari.
8. Shah Mohammad Umair.
9. Shri Mahabir Prasad.
10. Shri B. K. Mukerjee.
11. Dr. H. N. Kunzru.
12. Shri V. Prasad Rao.
13. Shri V. K. Dhage."

INDIAN SUCCESSION (AMENDMENT) BILL AND MINIMUM WAGES (AMENDMENT) BILL

LAID ON THE TABLE AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I lay the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha, on the Table of the House:

(i) The Indian Succession (Amendment) Bill, 1957.

(ii) The Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1957.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FLOODS IN JAMUNA

Shri Sonavane (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch Castes) Sir, under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon —

(a) Extent and magnitude of the recent floods in Jamuna,

(b) Damage caused to property and crops,

(c) Specific measures so far taken by Government to relieve distress and to rehabilitate the affected persons

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant) Sir during the heavy rains in the last week of July, the water level of the Jamuna touched the danger point on 28th of July but did not actually cross it There was no evacuation of cattle or human beings and no loss of life There was also no damage to property except that the seedlings of the *kharif* crops in certain villages in the riverine tract were slightly affected by the over-flow of water For the protection of the adjoining areas the Shahdara Bund was constructed last year and the lower marginal bund was re-inforced this year A new bund joining the Shah Alam Bridge and Coronation Memorial has been constructed this year to give permanent relief to 14 villages which are affected by floods and were marooned during the recent floods Their *abadis* are being shifted to safe sites

ARREST AND DETENTION OF A MEMBER

Mr Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following letter dated the 16th August, 1957 from the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jaipur City:—

"I have found it my duty in the exercise of my powers under section 54(I) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, to direct that Shri Harish Chandra Sharma, Member, Lok Sabha, be arrested for having committed an offence under Section 309 of the Indian Penal Code

Shri Harish Chandra M P, was accordingly arrested at 2 A M on 16th August, 1957 and is at present lodged in Central Jail, Jaipur"

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd*

Ministry of Home Affairs

Mr Speaker The House will now resume further discussion of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs Out of 8 hours allotted, 4 hours and 8 minutes have already been availed of and 3 hours and 52 minutes now remain The list of selected Cut Motions relating to these Demands which have been treated as having been moved had already been circulated to Members on the 14th August

What time would the hon Home Minister take for the reply?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G B Pant): As long as can be spared

Mr Speaker There are 3 hours and 52 minutes

Pandit G B. Pant. 52 minutes

Mr Speaker All right The hon Shri Datar was in possession of the House and he may now continue his speech

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Mr Speaker Sir last time I dealt with a number of points I would not like to take more time than is absolutely essential for touching upon two points One is with regard to the reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes An hon Member, possibly new to this House, even suggested that this reservation should

*Moved with the recommendation of the President

[Shri Datar]

operate even so far as the membership of the Union Public Service Commission, Judgeship of the High Courts and a number of other posts are concerned May I point out that this reservation is already operative in certain percentages so far as the All India Services are concerned and also so far as the Central Government Services are concerned Whenever persons have to be appointed on the basis of examinations, etc in respect of All India Services, a certain proportion—12½ per cent for the Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for the Scheduled Tribes—is being reserved I am happy to find that during the last few years, the number of persons that are being admitted to the IAS and IPS is rising though slowly In the higher services, we are giving a higher percentage and there also, every attempt has been made to have a greater intake to the extent possible, consistent with the maintenance of minimum standards of efficiency

I may point out that all this reservation naturally applies to direct recruitment It cannot be applied to what can be stated selection posts or to promotion posts Promotion has to depend upon the performance of the man concerned When a man has to be recruited then it is only a question of reservation it is already being implemented But it would be entirely wrong to have promotions offered on the basis of reservation of seats A person enters into Government service His further progress or promotion to higher posts must depend naturally on the quality of the performance It would be entirely inadvisable, if not actually harmful, to make a rule that a certain percentage should be reserved in promotions Instead of working better, more satisfactorily and efficiently, people of certain castes or communities would be looking to promotions not because they have carried out their work properly but because they belong to certain castes

Only a few days back, there was a discussion on a non-official Member's Resolution, wherein he contended that these benefits, including the benefits of reservation, should be done away with The Prime Minister intervened in the debate

Shri B. S. Murthy (Kakinada—Reserved—Sch Castes): May I correct the hon Minister? The Resolution wanted to do away with scholarships based on considerations of caste

Shri Datar. I accept the correction But ultimately there was this idea The hon Member who had brought forward that Resolution wanted to do away with certain benefits being extended to the Scheduled Castes Reservation in service is also one such benefit All the same, Government are anxious to have as many people from the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in service It is likely that in the course of the next few days, there would be a debate on the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Therefore I am not going to deal with the subject at great length but only point out that the Government are anxious to have more people and therefore, a number of benefits in respect of their entry into services is provided for I am quite confident that the intake would grow gradually according as more and more persons become qualified from these communities

The next question is about jail reforms Shri Radha Raman suggested this It is a State subject All the same the Government are interested in seeing that the administration of jails is carried on properly and it depends upon certain accepted principles Formerly, the principle was to give deterrent punishments but recently there is the emergence of a new idea This question should be approached in as human a way as possible The approach should be to reform and rehabilitate the prisoner When he comes out of the jail, he should become a useful member of the society instead of continuing to

be an anti-social being. During the last five or six years, a number of States—Bombay, for instance—had appointed certain committees and their reforms are already implemented.

There was a view voiced in this House and elsewhere that there should be a uniform set of rules for jail administration. That was a question worth considering. The matter is now under the consideration of the Government of India. A sub-committee has been appointed which is going into the whole question of jail reforms. It met last month and it is considering the whole matter—how to have an All India skeleton jail manual, revision of the Prisons Act and other Central laws, what should be done about classification of prisoners, offences in jails which may appear ordinary and not offensive but really serious, offences just like smoking in jails, the care of children and women prisoners, standards, statistical forms, hand-cuffing and fettering of prisoners, etc. All these had been under the consideration of the Committee appointed by the Government of India. There are Inspectors-General of Prisons from various States in addition to certain non-officials also. We have a representative of the staff of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences. That Committee is now working. We are confident that after its report is received and the States are consulted, we shall have a set of rules which will more or less be uniform and which would be of use for all the States. This question has to be considered in conjunction and full co-operation with all the State Governments and I am quite confident that in the course of the next few years, the administration of jails would be carried on in a very systematic manner. As I have stated, the underlying principle is the reform of the man and the rehabilitation of the man morally so that we can make him a useful citizen of the State.

Lastly, I only want to give the exact figures in regard to certain aspects of the States reorganisation. I may point out that the question of having a larger bilingual Bombay State was sponsored by Members of Parliament of a single Party, as somebody said and condemned that party, but mostly by Members who did not belong to the Congress Party at all. Out of 15 Members who took special steps for having a bilingual Bombay State 13 were non-Congress Members of Parliament and only two were Congress Members. Then, ultimately, when this amendment was put to vote all the dissentients, taking all the parties together, were only 40. That is almost the lowest figure that was reached so far as the extent of opposition is concerned. Hon. Members belonging to various parties like the P.S.P. and others—Shri Asoka Mehta, Acharya Kripalani, Shri Jaipal Singh and a number of others—all voted for this amendment. And, inasmuch as it was moved and it had the largest measure of support, therefore, the Government accepted this amendment.

So, that will point out to this House that so far as this important question was concerned, it was conceived of and it was fostered by a number of hon. Members other than even Congressmen, and the Government accepted it because it had behind it the largest measure of support from the hon. Members of this House.

Lastly, I would like to point out that the highest question of public interest was taken into account when this Bilingual Bombay State Resolution was passed by this hon. House. That is the reason why I stated that so far as this resolution is concerned, we ought to treat it with the greatest amount of respect that any resolution of this hon. House ought to have, not only from the Members of this Parliament but from the country as well.

Shri E. V. K. Sampath (Namakkal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Home Affairs is mainly concerned with public services, public security, administration of some territories and some other miscellaneous subjects.

[Shri E V K Sampath]

With regard to the public services, the problem of disparity in scales of pay and conditions of service between the State and Central Government employees is still unsolved, though there seems to be a meagre attempt on the part of both the State and Central Governments

Especially in the case of the non-gazetted services in the South, though they are considered second to none in their efficiency and quality of work in the whole of India, they are paid the lowest scales of pay and allowances This had been for a very long time I request the hon Home Minister to try his level best to remove this age-long anomaly and inequality in that part of India I hope and wish that the hon Home Minister exerts his influence to include the scales of pay allowances and other conditions of service of the non-gazetted services of the State Governments within the terms of reference of the Second Pay Commission

Now I wish to say a few words about the administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Laccadive, Amindiv and Minicoy Islands As for the demand of the people of the Andamans to have an elected representative in this House, it is not fair on the part of the Government to turn a deaf ear to it Even the local Advisory Committee in that Island is a nominated body One cannot understand why that should not be an elected body What is the harm, that the Government is afraid of, in having an elected body instead of this nominated one? I appeal to the Government to concede these two legitimate demands of these people

About the high school conducted by the Government in that Island, I shall say a few words In that school Hindi, Bengali and English are taught but not Tamil Is it not a grave injustice, especially when it is a fact that more than 46,000 tamilians are living in that island, which is more than 50 per cent of the whole of the population of those islands? This injustice should be immediately got rid of Or, will it have to reckoned as one of the many cases of the usual policy of neglect of and discrimination against the people of the South by the Centre?

In this connection I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that thousands of people of Indian origin are being driven out of Ceylon Most of them happen to be tamilians They are very poor, and they have no hope of getting work or any other means of livelihood in Tamilnad because Tamilnad itself is facing an acute crisis of unemployment due to its being one of the most neglected Southern States by the Centre I would appeal to the hon Home Minister to give help and encouragement to these displaced persons who have hitherto received no help whatsoever either from the Centre or from the State Government The help should be in the direction of a detailed plan being thought out and implemented without any delay to settle them in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands

These islands as well as the Laccadive Amindiv and Minicoy Islands are badly in need of adequate transport and communication facilities Among these two groups the Laccadive group suffers more Only recently these islands have come to be administered by the Centre, and so I do not accuse the Central Government for all its backwardness But still the Government's attention must be drawn to the long neglected and the most backward condition of these islanders I beg to submit, Sir, that first of all, if adequate and regular steamer service is provided for these islands to communicate easily with the people of the mainland then they can make much headway towards progress

For the Andaman Isles also, we cannot say that there is adequate and regular facilities of transport and communications Steamer services to these islands both from Madras and

Calcutta must be increased and regularised The air service between Calcutta and Port Blair should be resumed and steps should be taken to provide an air service between Madras and Port Blair also.

While timber industry has much prospects in Andamans, starting of fisheries on modern lines has wide scope in both these two groups of islands

With regard to the subject of reorganisation of States, I have nothing more to add to what had already been said by some of the hon Members from Bombay The unsolved problems are still problems Because the Government says, that the question of reorganisation had been settled once for all, they are not solved as if by magic For example, during the process of reorganisation in the South, some areas which are predominantly tamilian were not included in Tamilnad But our Andhra and Malayalee brethren feel that those areas had been legitimately included in their respective States If this problem is to be solved impartially and in a just manner, the only method is by referendum An decision taken through this method should be agreeable to all the people of these neighbouring States

And, with regard to a re-naming of Madras State as Tamilnad, we are not able to understand why the Government so adamantly refuses to grant the wishes of the people in so simple an issue like this Instance like this clearly shows how the Government is cultivating a knack of developing simpler issues to a more complicated and troublesome nature.

With regard to the question of official language of the Indian Union, it must be approached with utmost caution and prudence If the Government is really interested in creating an atmosphere of peace, concord and amity between the North Indian people, who speak the Indo-Aryan group of languages, and the South Indian people, who speak the Dravidian group of languages, it should take every step to guard itself from succumbing to the wild imaginations of those who want to impose Hindi on all other non-Hindi speaking people of this country There are already clear signs of some people thinking in terms of imposing Hindi at all costs, inspite of appeals, advices and notes of warnings given from time to time by experienced, eminent and even trusted Congressmen from the South.

The word 'unity' is often used by these people in support of their ambitious scheme 'Unity', Sir, as we all know, is not brought about either by law or by force It must result from mutual love and respect. When force is used, and if they say that it is for the sake of unity, we can very well understand that it is not unity but enforced uniformity they are after.

Only because a language is spoken by a large number of people and another language is spoken by a smaller number of people, does it mean that the latter should become to be treated as an inferior class of citizens?

Some Hon. Members. No, no

Shri E. V. K. Sampath: If a language is to become the official language of a country, the advantages or disadvantages in learning that language should be the same and equal to all the citizens of the country In this connection, one should not forget that India is not only a multilingual State but also a multi-national State.

The gentlemen belonging to the Congress Party, when they hear about the demand for the establishment of Dravidanad as voiced by the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, are filled with rage and indulge in abuses and calling names But only if they take some pains to search and trace back the causes and conditions which gave birth to this demand, they would find the introduction of compulsory Hindi in the schools by the first Congress Ministry in Madras headed by Mr. C Rajagopalachariar, to be the first and foremost cause which made this

[Shri E V. K. Sampath]

demand inevitable. Those were the days when Tamil and Tamilian culture were adversely affected on one side by English and on the other side by Sanskrit. In those days it was considered high and fashionable to speak Tamil mixing as many Sanskrit and English words as possible.

In a way, it is Hindi, that awakened the Tamilians from that process of degeneration and lethargy. In 1938 the Congress Ministry headed by Mr. C Rajagopalachariar and manned by such eminent men like late Mr. T. Prakasam and Dr P Subbaroyan, who has transcended all his past eminence through his recent dissenting minutes written to the report of the Official Language Commission, sought to make Hindi compulsory in the schools with all their earnestness and enthusiasm to popularise the then much-talked of national language It met with great opposition. But the vehemence and the magnitude which the anti-Hindi agitation attained was something very unexpected for the Government. Though the leader of the agitation, Periyar Ramasamy, was branded at that time as an uncompromising atheist, many swamiyars and many more Tamil scholars willingly accepted his leadership and fought successfully against Hindi Over a thousand men and women were arrested and jailed Two of them, Thalamuthu and Natarajan, died in the prison and their names are still household names This agitation gave birth to the revivalism of Tamil and Tamilian culture The glories and greatnesses of the ancient Tamils were once again probed into and the men who were able to speak about them in chaste Tamil were sought after, greeted and applauded. And it is no denying the fact that the linguistic revivalism is an almost universal concomitance of nationalism. It is only then the idea of a separate Tamil State was born and began gaining momentum and the slogan *Tamizhnadu Tamizharukke* was echoing throughout the length and breadth of Tamilnad.

Shri R. S. Murthy: What about the non-Tamilians living in Madras State if the State is named as either Tamilnad or Dravida Nadu?

Shri E. V. K. Sampath: I am saying all this only to lay stress on the fact that when an attempt is made to impose a language on a people whose language is quite different, then it is no more a language controversy as supposed by many, but it becomes a cultural conflict of the worst nature Hindi is no more an issue of ordinary controversy but it has become a question of threat of political domination and oppression by one group over another

Sometime back, if I remember correctly, at Kurnool, our Prime Minister was kind and generous enough to state to the immense satisfaction of all the people of India, that not only Hindi but also all the other languages contained in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution are our national languages But now we find some persons occupying high offices—I regret to say, very high offices—go about saying repeatedly that Hindi is the national language of India This contradiction and confusion at the high level, I submit, is of a very grave and fundamental nature which requires some explanation from the Government The Government should clearly state its stand, whether Hindi alone is, or all other languages too are, our national languages Because, the difference between the two stands has much meaning to the multinational people of our sub-continent. In this connection, it would be beneficial to the Government to take a lesson from the recent developments that took place subsequent to the Ceylon Government's decision of "Sinhalese only" policy.

In this connection, I beg to submit, that the Government, in pursuing adamantly the present policy of imposing Hindi on all the non-Hindi speaking people, is not only doing an injustice to the non-Hindi speaking people alone but also to the Hindi-speaking people as well, just as Hitler

did when he dinned into the ears of the Germans that their race, culture and language were the most superior in the world and they were born to rule while the whole world was created to serve them in subjection.

Lastly, as far as our Tamilnad is concerned, with all humility, I beg to submit, that no force on earth can ever succeed in either cajoling or coercing us, the people of Tamilnad, to accept the Hindi imperialism.

Shri B. C. Kamble (Kopargaon): I propose to confine my speech to only one single question, namely whether the decision of the Union Government with regard to the Buddhist converts is constitutional, just and is based on any principles I wanted to know what exactly is the text of the decision of the Union Government I approached the Minister, Shri Datar, and he told me that there is actually no decision I do not know whether actually there is any such decision I wanted to know also the instructions issued in pursuance of that particular decision if a decision has been taken by the Union Government

Now, what is the decision? So far as the reply which has been given to my question in this House is concerned the hon Home Minister was pleased to say that the Buddhist converts will not be entitled to the safeguards which are provided for the Scheduled Castes When I asked a supplementary question, namely as to what is the principle on which the decision of the Union Government is based that he could not give a straight reply, saying that such and such is the principle on which a decision was made But in a round about way—and I am sorry that such a great statesman had to take a round about way—said that this House is guided by an enactment which was passed by this House last year and that enactment is the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1956 So, that is the basis, as told by the hon Home Minister and there is no reply about the principle.

Our so-called progressive Bombay Government has gone still further and that Government has declared that the Buddhist converts will not be eligible for any concession whatsoever There is no concession for them. We would have thanked the Government, but that Government has gone yet a step further and declared that if there is any concession received by any student, of a Buddhist convert, he will be penalised in such a way that either that student will be rusticated or expelled for about three years from that particular educational institution

Naturally, I am reminded of the old laws of Manu I do not know what kind of men they were, but today, I am able to see the men with my own eyes Manu, at any rate, did not expel students or he did not order so He had merely banned If this is the policy that this Government, or, for that matter, the Government of Bombay is pursuing, I am so sorry that such a policy is being pursued

What is the method by which this decision is being tackled? I suppose that the hon home Minister will kindly agree with me that this is a representative Government That means, the representative must be consulted by Government I want to know whether that is done, whether this hon House is consulted, whether the Bombay Legislative Assembly, so far as the Bombay Government is concerned, is consulted, whether the representatives of the Scheduled Castes are consulted, and whether the representatives of the Buddhists are consulted How is it that the decision has been taken? The principle of the representative Government, as it appears to me, has been thrown to the winds I suppose this kind of thing should not be done by the Government

Who are the first victims? The first victims are the school-going children Their parents are frightened as to what is to be done with regard to their children. That is the problem before

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them. Coming to the principle, let me analyse it briefly. As I have no time, I am sorry I am not able to elucidate it, but I am prepared to do so on a later occasion. But what is the principle under the enactment which was passed last year?

I suppose that this House is given the power to make such an enactment under article 341, which reads like this:

> '(Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Castes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any caste, race or tribe or part of or group within any caste, race or tribe, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification)'.

That is the provision. So far as "inclusion in or exclusion from" are concerned, it is perfectly within the competence of this House to make an enactment. But after that, I want to know whether it is permissible under this provision to say that a person who professes the Hindu or Sikh religion alone shall be deemed to be a Scheduled Caste. My point is that such a principle, which is not supported by the Constitution at all, cannot be introduced. Therefore, whether it is an order by the President or an enactment by this House and the Rajya Sabha together, my submission is, it is beyond the legislative competence of both the Houses together so far as this particular point is concerned.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to article 25 of the Constitution, particularly to explanation II, which reads like this:

> "Explanation II. In sub-clause (b) of clause (2)— it relates to public welfare—the reference to Hindus shall be construed as including a reference to persons professing the Sikh, Jaina or Buddhist religion, and the reference to Hindu religious institutions shall be construed accordingly."

That is to say, the Sikh, Jaina and Buddhist religions have been kept on a perfect par with Hindu religion so far as the welfare provisions which will be made for the people are concerned. Therefore, neither the Government nor this House is competent to make a provision saying that if a person does not profess the Hindu or Sikh religion, he shall not be entitled to constitutional welfare provisions.

I would also like to draw attention to article 17 which says:

> " 'Untouchability' is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of 'Untouchability' shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law."

Let us see what the Government has to say. I am very very sorry and my heart burns when I read a particular remark under the hon. Home Minister's signature. I am reading from page 1 of the *Memorandum on the Report of the Backward Classes Commission*, where the hon. Home Minister has been pleased to say:

> "The Government has given careful thought to the report submitted by the Commission. The task that has been entrusted to the Commission was of great complexity, specially in respect of the first term of reference...."

Now comes the important part:

> "There is a well-defined and easily ascertained criterion, namely that of untouchability, in the case of the scheduled castes."

When we have taken the oath of allegiance to the Constitution when we came to this House first and when the Constitution declares that untouchability is abolished, is it the way of abolishing or renewing untouchability or is it the way of perpetuating untouchability? I am sorry that the Government should be the first offender, so far as article 17 is concerned and I

demand that this remark in the Memorandum should be completely deleted

Apart from this, what I am trying to argue on this point is, that the expression "Scheduled Castes" as it is understood by the Government and the provisions of article 17 are incompatible They are opposed to each other If article 17 is to be upheld, then whatever is meant in the name of "Scheduled Castes" as conveying "Untouchables" is *ultra vires* of the Constitution and therefore, such a test is a wrong test

I have also tried to scrutinise the proceedings when this particular enactment was passed last year in 1956 I have read every word of it, and I find that the then Law Minister, Shri Pataskar when he was replying to the debate, had given a reasonable reply I do not know why there has been a deviation from that particular policy as enunciated by the then Law Minister A controversy had arisen at that time whether Gonds should be included in the list of Scheduled Castes or not There was a heated exchange between Shri Jaipal Singh and the Prime Minister at that time Shri Pataskar then said—I am reading from page 6516 of the proceedings—that so far as the question of Gonds was concerned, "it is not a question of humility or superiority but it is a question of solving the problem" This is important "The point is not whether they are Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, but whether they deserve any special Concession"

Even according to the Government, whether they are Scheduled Castes or not, Scheduled Tribes or not, is not the matter to be taken into consideration, but, the matter to be considered is, whether as a community they deserve these safeguards If the answer is 'no', we will not demand any safeguards But if the answer is 'yes', by reason of the circumstances and conditions under which they labour, then naturally a civilised Government must make provision for these safeguards I do not know what the Government is thinking about it In Bombay State, the hon. Chief Minister is reported to have said that the policy of that Government was, "whosoever changes his religion loses all the concessions This is with regard to persons converted to Christianity, Islam, etc" I am reminded of the great controversy which was going on for about 20 years between the Congress and the Scheduled Castes Federation Between Gandhiji and Dr Ambedkar there was a dispute Gandhiji and Congress had said that because the Scheduled Castes belonged to the same religion as the Hindus, they were not entitled to any safeguards On the contrary, Dr Ambedkar said the Scheduled Castes community was such that it was entitled to constitutional safeguards The argument then was, "one religion, no constitutional safeguards, separate religion, constitutional safeguards." Now the argument is, "one religion, constitutional safeguards, different religions no safeguards" I want to know whether the line which was pursued by Gandhiji was wrong or whether the line that is being pursued today by the hon Home Minister as well as the Chief Minister of Bombay is wrong Either Gandhiji must be wrong or the hon Home Minister must be wrong Both cannot be correct It is upto the Government either to own or to disown Gandhiji Therefore, I think that the Government must reconsider ten times their decision so far as this matter is concerned

Again, I would like to refer to the proceedings in the Constituent Assembly when this question was agitated there I have got here the Reports of the Committees in which it is said that the general policy of the State would be to bring up the communities which are suppressed to the general level of the advanced community That is the policy The policy is not whether they are Scheduled Castes That is a wrong policy The policy is whether they have to be brought up to the level of

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the advanced community. That is stated in page 34 of the Reports of the Committees, Second Series, 1948.

The question is whether the name, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, is important. I do not know whether the Government considers it important. I consider that the content of the name is important. If we go to the Dharma Sutras and Manu Smriti we find a number of names given to these classes. They were called Asprisya, Antyajas, Bahyas, Antevasis, etc. Similarly, even the Congress in the year 1917 described these people as depressed classes, not even Scheduled Castes. Gandhiji described them as Harijans. Therefore, it seems that any reasonable man should be convinced that the name is not the essence at all, and the sense, what is conveyed by that expression, the people, is the essence. Even the Congressmen passed resolutions and they described the conditions in which these people laboured. Therefore, my point is that the Government should consider the conditions in which these people lived.

Throughout the world, there is no country where the test of caste, the test of untouchability or the test of unapproachability has been applied. I do not want to take up much of the time of the House. I submit that this is not social justice. I might throw a suggestion to the Government. Even as the Prime Minister had said in the course of the debate on the Act of 1956, that all are tribals, we may be treated as tribals. We should be entitled to the safeguards which are provided in the Constitution. I hope the Government will pay sufficient attention to this and the hon. Minister will reply to this particular point as I have moved a cut motion, namely cut motion No. 45. I hope he will pay attention to this.

श्री ना० नि० पटैल (बलसार रक्षित, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज आपने मुझे होम एफेअर्स के बारे में बोलने का मौका दिया उसके लिये मैं आपका आभारी हूं ।

उस दिन यहां नानू नाना साहब पटेल ने बम्बई के बारे में कुछ बातें कहीं । जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा वह उनकी अपनी बातें थीं । लेकिन बम्बई में उन्होंने क्या कहा और क्या किया वह बातें नहीं बतायीं। वह बातें मैं यहां बताना चाहता हूं । यहां पर हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई, श्री डांगे ने कहा, पी० एस० पी० के साथियों ने कहा, हमारे महागुजरात वालों ने भी कहा, कि जिस आदमी ने वहां पर फायरिंग कराया उस आदमी को यहां पर बड़े ओहदे पर लाया गया । मगर वहां पर फायरिंग कराने का किसी को शौक नहीं था । क्या किया था उन लोगों ने वह भी तो जरा देखिये । जो बात मैं यहां बतला रहा हूं वह अपने निजी अनुभव की है, उसको मैं ने अपनी आंखों से देखा है । मैं विले पार्ले में रहता हूं जो कि बम्बई से १३ मील दूर है । मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर "आमचि मुम्बई और मुम्बई सडु संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र जालच पाइजे" बोलने वालों ने क्या किया । पांच पांच सो और सात सात सौ आदमियों के जलूस निकाले जिनमें दस दस और बारह बारह साल के बच्चे भी थे। ये लोग रास्ते पर घूमते थे। पार्ले के कोई रास्ते की एक इलाक्ट्रिक की बत्ती नहीं रहने दी । जहा जहां वह लोग घूमते थे वहां वहां किसी के मकान में एक सजा कांच नहीं रहने दिया । दुकानें लूटीं, मकान लूटे और इस सब से बढ़कर हमारी मां, बहिन, बेटियों की इज्जत लूटी ।

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): No, No.

Shri Nath Pai: (Rajapur): You are talking rot. Use some sense in what you say.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): No, No. The Chief Minister of Bombay has withdrawn the allegation.

Shri Jadhav: Withdraw.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Khadilkar: He will have to withdraw. He cannot use this forum to defame the people of Maharashtra.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members will have to be patient....

Shri Nath Pai: It is an insult to this House to indulge in such lies. Here is the President of the Maharashtra Congress Committee who declares that it is a lie.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will have to be a little more patient with respect to these matters I was informed,—I was not present then—hon. Members said various things The hon. Member says here, I was an eye-witness to a particular thing. The Minister may have said so The Minister may not have been an eye-witness to everything.

Shri Jadhav: Why was there no enquiry? (*Interruption.*)

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members have to be very serious with it They may accept; they may not accept. This is not the forum They have had their say The hon. Member says he was an eye-witness He is a responsible man of Bombay Here is the other version. Let them narrate their case. Let there be no one-sided version I will not allow one hon. Member to cow down another hon Member in the matter of expression of opinion. (*Interruption*) The hon Member can say what he likes The Hon Members would not allow any refutation or counter-statement This is strange parliamentary practice. I do not think I will allow any hon Member in this House to be cowed down by such interruptions like this. I will not allow hon. Members on this side to interrupt the Members on that side or the Members on that side to interrupt the Members on this side. So far as parliamentary practice is concerned, so far as parliamentary democracy is concerned, all expressions of opinions will be allowed here. It is for the world to judge. Ultimately the House has to judge what is true, what is false so far as the relevant matter is concerned. He says he was an eye-witness. Hundreds of people and groups went there. He is narrating his own experience. God alone knows what happened in every part. Even the Minister may not know what happened. Let there be no impatience in this matter.

Shri Nath Pai: To allow the hon. Member to go on like this is not correct We can't allow such abuses to go unchallenged.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member cannot go on challenging. He will have an opportunity. Every one will have an opportunity.

Shri B. C. Kamble: I am not challenging anything. On a point of information, Sir, so far as the allegation is concerned, there is documentary evidence in the form of question and replies given by the Bombay Government when this matter was agitated there Therefore, it is a question of fact, namely, what was the reply given with regard to the allegation by the hon. Chief Minister of Bombay when he was asked. So far as the allegation is concerned, there is no substance There are questions and answers The hon Member will see them

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Member referring to any statement that was made on the floor of the Legislative Assembly, in which case, it can be refuted by those questions and answers? But, if he says that he was an eye witness to something which might not have been stated there, there is no question of contradiction Hon Members may rely upon that statement in the Assembly as more valuable, more authoritative than what the hon. Member says. It is a question of balancing of opinion, weighing which opinion is correct, which is not.

If the hon. Member were to say that on the floor of the Legislative Assembly of Bombay such and such a statement was made, it is open to the others to say "No, No; these are the

[Mr Speaker]

facts" He does not swear by that He says what he independently saw for himself Enough has been said on this subject Let the hon Member proceed

13 hrs.

Shri M P Mishra (Begusarai): There must be freedom of speech in this House

Mr Speaker: I shall give an opportunity to all hon Members

श्री ना० नि० पटेल : हमारे यहा बम्बई में वे लोग मैजौरिटी मे थे यानी लाल बाग, परेल, पोर्ड बावडी इत्यादि मे, वहा हम गुजरातियो के साथ जोकि माइनौरिटी में थे, जोकि लघुमत मे थे, क्या हुआ । हमारे जितने भी भाइयो की वहा पर दुकानें थी, उनमे से कोई भी दुकान सलामत नही बची, सब की सब दुकाने लूट ली गईं । हमारे यहा पारले के अन्दर मेरे मकान के बाजू मे ही एक दूकान मे जितनी भी चीजें थी, जितना भी रुपया पैसा तथा, जितना भी अनाज था तथा दूसरी चीजे थी, उन सब को लोग उठा ले गये और बेचारा उस दूकान का मालिक देखता ही रह गया, कुछ भी नही कर सका । इतने से इन लोगो को शान्ति नही हुई । इसके बाद उन्होने उसकी दकान को आग लगाने की कोशिश की । पर हमने सोचा आज तो इसकी दूकान लूटी जा रही है कल को हमारी भी बारी आ सकती है । अगर हम सगठित नही होगे तो कल हमारी भी यही दशा होगी । उस वक्त हम लोगो को काग्रेस ने यह आदेश दिया कि तुम भी अपनी रक्षा करने के लिये सगठित हो जाओ । इसके बाद शहर के लोग इकट्ठे हुए और वहा पर हमने बातचीत की जिसके फलस्वरूप पद्रह रोज तक, दिन और रात, हमने पैट्रोलिंग किया ।

अब मैं आप को एक और ही बात बतलाना चाहता हू । मेरे घर मे टेलीफोन था । टेलीफोन के ऊपर कितनी ही बार मुझे धेटन किया गया और कहा गया कि रात के दो बजे या बारह बजे हम पांच सौ आदमी लेकर आयेंगे और तुम सम्भल कर रहना और तुम्हारी औरत को उठा कर ले जायेंगे, बच्चो को उठा कर ले जायेंगे । इस तरह की धमकियां मुझे टेलीफोन पर दी गई । मैं मुरारजी देसाई को धन्यवाद देता हू और साथ ही साथ अपनी कांग्रेस सरकार को भी धन्यवाद देता हूं जिन्होने कि बम्बई को दूसरा पाकिस्तान बनाने के जो उनके प्रयत्न थे, उनको उसने असफल कर दिया, उनको उसने धूल में मिला दिया । हमारी इस सरकार ने सारे बम्बई शहर को बचाया है तथा वहा के नागरिको की रक्षा की है । बम्बई के अन्दर केवल गुजराती ही नही रहते है, वहा पर तो सारे देश के लोग आ कर बसे हुए है और सारे देश के लोग वहा पर अपना पेट भरते हैं । वे लोग अपने मनसूबो मे कामयाब नही हो सके, उसमे इन्हे नाकामयाबी का मुह देखना पड़ा है । इसका केवल एक मात्र कारण है और वह यह कि वहा पर मुरारजी देसाई जैसे लोखडी पुरुष थे, महान पुरुष थे और इन को हमने वहा पर बिठा रखा था । उन लोगो ने इनकी कार्रवाहिया नही चलने दी । आज हमारे यहा पर बैठे हुए भाई यह कहते है कि उनको यहा पर और भी बडी पोस्ट पर बिठा देना अन्याय है । मैं इन लोगो से ही पूछना चाहता हू कि गुजरात मे क्या हुआ है । जब गुजरात का केपिटल अहमदाबाद बनने जा रहा था उस वक्त क्या हुआ । वहा बम्बई के लोगो ने जा कर तथा दूसरी जगहो के लोगो ने जा कर मकान खरीद लिये, जमीन खरीद ली और इनके दाम चढ गए ।

An Hon. Member: They must be Congress people

Mr Speaker: It does not matter whether they are Congress or non-Congressmen.

श्री ना० नि० पटेल : बाद में जब अलग से गुजरात राज्य अस्तित्व में नहीं आया और अहमदाबाद के राजधानी बनाये जाने

की बात खत्म हो गई तो ये लोग बहुत निराश हुए। जब ये लोग खाने ही वाले थे तो कटोरा इनके हाथ से गिर गया। तब इन लोगों ने क्या किया। इन्होंने छोटे छोटे बच्चों को तैयार किया, उनको आगे किया और एक तूफान खड़ा कर दिया। जब कोई तूफान खड़ा कर दिया जाता है, तो सरकार को शान्तिप्रिय लोगों की रक्षा के लिये आगे आना ही पड़ता है, सरकार को तथा पुलिस को लोगों की जान व माल की रक्षा करनी ही पड़ती है, लोगो के मकानों की, लोगों की मलकियत की तथा उनकी प्रापर्टी की रक्षा करनी पड़ती है। इन सब चीजों की रक्षा करना सरकार का तथा पुलिस का सब से पहला कर्त्तव्य है। इस प्रकार की गुन्डागर्दी कोई भी सरकार बर्दाश्त नही कर सकती है और न इस प्रकार की गुन्डागर्दी चलने ही दी जा सकती है। इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्तियों को रोकना पुलिस का कर्त्तव्य होता है। अपने कर्त्तव्य का पालन करते समय उसे लाठी चार्ज भी करना पड़ता है, अश्रु गैस का प्रयोग भी करना पड़ता है और यदि आवश्यकता पड़े तो गोली भी चलानी पड़ती है। हमे इस प्रकार की गुंडागर्दी चलने नही देनी चाहिये।

हमारे भाई पाटिल साहब ने कहा है कि हमें देखना होगा कि इलैकशन मे क्या हुआ है। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि वह ही देखें कि क्या हुआ है और कितने आदमी गुजरात से कांग्रेस के टिकट पर आए है और क्या क्या चुनाव के दिनों मे हुआ है। इलैकशन के दिनों मे नडियाद मे जब एक सभा हो रही थी, उस वक्त किसी ने महागुजरात जनता परिषद से पूछा कि अगर तुम लघुमत में आओगे तो क्या करोगे। यह कहा गया कि अगर तुम विधान सभा में तथा पार्लियामेंट में लघुमत में आओगे तो क्या करोगे। इसके उत्तर में कहा गया कि हम कबूतर उड़ायेंगे, मेंढक बुलायेंगे, कवच डालेंगे। कवच अगर किसी के शरीर पर डाल दिया जाये तो खजली ही खुजली होने लग जाती है। उन्होंने कहा कि हम कवच ले कर जायेंगे, हैरान करेंगे, परेशान करेंगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि अब आप ऐसा क्यों नहीं करते? अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो आपको इसका नतीजा मालूम हो जायेगा। किसी दूसरी सभा में जब उन नेताओं से बम्बई के बारे में पूछा गया तो उन्होंने उत्तर दिया कि बम्बई जहन्नम में जाये, हमें इससे कोई मतलब नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वजह है कि बम्बई जहन्नम में जाये। उसको तो सारे देश के लोगों ने बनाया है। जो लोग इस तरह की बाते करते है या करते थे, उनके पास न तो लोटा अपना होता है और न थाली, और जब जेल मे जाते है तो बरतन भी सरकारी उनको मिलते है।

इस तरह के आन्दोलनों के क्या नतीजे हो सकते हैं, इस पर हमें विचार करना होगा। कितने ही अत्याचार लोगों पर हुए हैं। मैं आपके सामने एक गुजरात के अखबार में जो कुछ छपा है, उसको पढ़ कर रखना चाहता हूं। ये अखबार कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट के विरुद्ध लिखते थे। आज जो कुछ लिख रहे है उसका एक नमूना मैं आपको सुनाता हूं। जो मैं पढ़कर सुनाने जा रहा हूं उसको गुजरात और अहमदाबाद के लोगों ने भी पढ़ा होगा। सेवक ता० १७-८-५७ लिखता है :—

तंत्री स्थान से

शहेर नीशरम ता० १५ व १६ अगस्ते स्वातंत्र पवनी उजवनी दरम्यान अहमदाबाद शहेर मां छेड़ती करवानी, निर्लज्ज पणे मश्करी करवानी अने अटक चाला करवाना जे अगटित अने अनिष्ट बनाओ बनिया, ऐ परत्वे अमे समग्र शहर ना समझो वरगनो ध्यान खेचिये छे।

देखिये वह लिखता है कि १५ और १६ अगस्त के दिन जब हम सब लोग देश भर में आजादी का पर्व मना रहे थे तो गुजरात के

[श्री ना० नि० पटेल]

अन्दर मां, बहनों की बेइज्जती करके आजादी मनाई गई ।

आगे वह समाचार पत्र इस प्रकार लिखता है :—

तारीख पन्दरमी अने सोलमीं अगस्ते रातना रोशनी दरमियान गुजरातना पाटनगरमां स्त्रीओनी मजाक करवाना, हैरान करवाना अने छड़े चौक निर्लज्ज चेष्टाओ करवाना बनावोइये समग्र शहरनो शरम रूप होई आवा बनावोना व्यवस्थत सामना माटे शहरे कटिबद्ध थवुं जोइये गांधी जी अने सरदारना अहमदाबादमां आवा असामाजिक अने अनिष्ट तत्वोनो प्रजाये व्यवस्थित सामने करवो जोइयें ।"

अब उन लोगों की आंखें खुली और अब वह यह कहते हैं कि अहमदाबाद के लोग गांधी जी और सरदार पटेल के नाम को धब्बा लगा रहे हैं और गुजरात के अन्दर जो मां और बहनों की इज्जत लूट रहे हैं उनका सामना करना चाहिये . . . . . .

Shri P. R. Patel (Mahsana): On a point of order. My hon. friend is reading some papers of Gujarat. Certain allegations are made. It is stated that some mischief has been done. Unless and until certain investigations are made by the police, these allegations reported in a paper which is owned by the Congress or supported by Congress by advertisements, should not be allowed to be read in the House, because they are not authentic.

Mr. Speaker: If that is so, unfortunately it applies to both sides. Now, only this morning a question was put here, making a serious allegation against a particular person who is a respectable man. Of course, if the allegation is true, he ceases to be respectable. A lot of allegations were made—that he was a smuggler and the head of a gang of smugglers and so on. When such allegations are made, I suggested, in the public interest they should not be brought to the House unless the whole thing has been verified. Later on, when a number of papers were referred, I said: all right, let there be an explanation on the floor of the House. If some allegations of a serious nature affecting the public at large are read out from a Gujarati paper by one hon. Member of one group, another hon. Member of another group can read out another paper.

श्री ना० नि० पटेल : अध्यक्ष महादय, मुझे इसके बारे में और अधिक कुछ कहना नहीं है सिर्फ यही कहना है कि ऐसे एलिमैंट्स जो देश को नुकसान पहुंचाने वाले हैं उनको सख्त हाथ से दबा देना चाहिये , यही मेरी होम मिनिस्टर साहब से बिनती है ।

दूसरी चीज जो मुझे निवेदन करनी है वह यह है कि एक ओर जहां दिल्ली की आबादी निरंतर बढ़ती जा रही है, वहां दिल्ली में साइकिलों की भी बहुत अधिक तादाद हो गयी है और कई लाख साइकिलें दिल्ली में चल रही हैं और इतना ही नहीं लोग डबल राइडिंग करते हैं और अक्सर एक एक साइकिल पर ४, ४ और ५, ५ आदमी तक सवार होते हैं जो कि वांछनीय नहीं है । इसके अतिरिक्त रात को अधिकतर साइकिलों में रोशनी नहीं होती जोकि उचित नहीं है और उससे एक्सीडेंट होने की सम्भावना अधिक रहती है ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से चाहूंगा कि वे इस ओर ध्यान दें और इसके लिये कोई इंतजाम करें । ताकि एक्सीडेंट्स होने का खतरा न रहे ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. He must finish now.

श्री ना० नि० पटेल : ओन्ली वन मिनिट सर । पुलिस की युनिफार्म के सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह सुझाव है कि सिपाहियों का जो जूता होता है वह काफी वजनी होता है और मैं

समझता हूं कि पाच पांच सेर का एक जूता होना, उसके स्थान पर बम्बई स्टेट में पुलिस के सिपाहियों को जैसी सैंडिल्स दी गई हैं, उसी प्रकार की सैंडिल्स अन्य जगह के सिपाहियों को भी दी जावें। इसी तरह दस गज के साफे के स्थान पर सिपाहियों को बम्बई स्टेट की तरह की फोल्ड कैप्स दी जाये जिससे एक तो कपडे की बचत होगी और दूसरे साफे को बाधने में जो तबालत होती है उससे भी सिपाही बच जायेंगे। आज सिपाही को सिर पर पगडी बाधने के लिये दूसरे आदमी का सहारा लेना पडता है और उसमे बेकार मे अधिक पैसा और समय खर्च होता है। मै चाहता हू कि सिपाहियो के सिर पर फोल्ड कैप्स् और पैरो मे भारी बूट्स के स्थान पर मैडिल्स् होनी चाहिय ताकि फुर्ती के साथ इधर उधर भाग सके साथ ही इस तरह पैसे की भी बचत होगी।

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput) I have been hearing with interest the speeches of some of the hon Members for the last two days expressing their resentment at the formation of the bilingual Bombay State But they have forgotten the fact that the decision was taken by the Government of India after due deliberation and after they were convinced that it had the support of a large section of the people It is too early for my hon friends here to question the correctness or the propriety of creating a bilingual Bombay State Let the hon Members give it a fair trial and see whether it would work well or not Time is the greatest healer and, as time passes, I am sure people will adjust themselves and see that the bilingual State would prove a success

I find that the linguistic demand is still in the forefront Still there are disputes between States and States regarding border areas. It is high time that the States should give up these disputes relating to border areas The Government of India appointed a high-power Commission—the States Reorganisation Commission—and it went into every minute detail and came to certain conclusions in the best interests of the country The Government of India implemented their recommendations as far as possible So we must take it for granted that this question has been solved once for all

It is true that some of the States—I can say every State—are not satisfied with the recommendations either because a portion of their States has been merged with a neighbouring State or because the demands of those States for areas from neighbouring states have not been conceded to These border troubles are bound to take place It is high time that the State Governments, the political parties and the people living there forget these linguistic demands and feel that they are one and that they are Indians first and next only citizens of their respective States

It is the duty of the State Governments to look to the interests of the linguistic minorities However carefully the demarcation is made, still there would be linguistic minorities in every State It is up to the State Governments to act as the guardian angels of the rights and privileges of the minority groups and see that their rights are not in any way violated Here I may mention that I belong to a linguistic minority group in Orissa I feel that there is no trouble apprehended by the linguistic minorities so long as the State Governments take up a generous and liberal attitude towards safeguarding the rights and privileges of the minorities If the State Governments behave generously towards the minorities the border areas, as one of the leaders put it, will serve as the hyphens that unite and not as the dashes that divide, then all will be well

Some time back I found in the papers that the Government of India are going to implement the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission in regard to the

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

constitutional safeguards that are intended to be given to the linguistic minorities It was stated that the Bill would be introduced in the first session of Parliament I do not find it even in this session and I do not know when they are going to introduce it So I request the hon Minister to see that this Bill, safeguarding the rights of the linguistic minorities, is introduced soon so that the linguistic minorities will have a sense of security and confidence

I will next refer to the emergency powers that are to be vested in the executive to be exercised in an occasion of emergency Only the other day the P & T workers threatened to go on strike If they were allowed to do so, the Government would have been paralysed and the life of the whole community would have been at a standstill

These emergency powers are not quite new They had existed in England When the other day the Home Minister introduced a Bill for the maintenance of essential services, it was contended that it is undemocratic and that the Bill aims at infraction of fundamental rights It is neither undemocratic, nor does it amount to an infraction of fundamental rights

England is the foremost democratic country in the world There they have got the Essential Powers Act of 1920 which is a permanent measure on the statute book Likewise, the emergency measure does not amount to any infraction of fundamental rights because in a modern State no individual has an unrestricted or unlimited fundamental right His right is subject to reasonable restrictions and he has got the duty and responsibility towards the modern State

Article 19 of the Constitution in a way codifies what are called the police powers of the State in America, and all the rights enumerated therein are subject to reasonable restrictions. It was so decided by the Supreme Court in Gopalan's case

I personally feel that a permanent measure of that kind should be on the statute book so that when an emergency arises, Government can take suitable action Such a power, which is a delegated power, is necessary for the executive for the preservation of democracy itself

Secondly, in this connection, I would like to say that Government servants who come within the definition of a civil post, within the meaning of article 311, should not be allowed or given the privilege or the right to go on strikes The Industrial Disputes Act wherein the Post and Telegraph workers are classified as Public Utility Service has to be suitably amended so that this right or luxury is not availed of by them in future

In today's papers I found that the Government servants in Bihar are threatening to go on strike from the 27th of this month Such things will happen and it would be highly necessary for the Government to have this weapon in their armoury to be used at a time when it is required

Then I come to another aspect, that is the official language Some hon Members the other day were very sincere and emotional in saying that Hindi should be substituted as the official language of the Union soon, and I found from the papers that the hon Minister has also said that the time would come when the self-respect of the country would demand introduction of Hindi as the official language Article 343 gives us the right to use English as the official language for 15 years from the date of the Constitution Clause 2 of that article gives the power to the President o appoint commissions once in five years He has also been empowered to appoint a language commission Clause (3) of that article says

"Notwithstanding anything in this article, Parliament may by

law provide for the use, after the said period of fifteen years, of—

(a) the English language, or

(b) the Devnagari form of numerals,

for such purposes as may be specified in the law"

So, even after 15 years there is power given to Parliament to recognise English as the official language

I would submit that no question of self-respect or prestige is involved in this It is a question of expediency and convenience It is true that Hindi-speaking people are more than 60 per cent in the country It is the national language of the country, but the national language and the official language should not be mixed up

In several countries in the world the languages of the linguistic minorities, whose population is less than ten per cent, are recognised as official languages

In this connection, I would refer to an article written by Shri Rajagopalachari, the elder statesman of India With your permission, I would like to read a few passages from that article He says

"The language spoken in a State should be the language of official work in that State If it is a bilingual State, both the languages should be recognised as official languages It should not be, it can never be, a matter of rule by majority Official documents should be multiglot, irrespective of the relative sizes of the two or three language groups in the bilingual or trilingual State We have on this question instructive precedents in Belgium, Finland, Switzerland, South Africa and Canada, which it would be wise for us to follow

"As for the Central Government and for inter-State communication in India, my view is that English should be the official language. Official reports and documents have to be in a language which happens to be in fact the most convenient medium for such inter-State use There can be no doubt that as a result of historic causes, English is the best medium for such purposes The persons now dealing with inter-State and Central Government papers in all the States are able to handle the English language with ease and precision, more easily and with greater precision than even their own mother tongue as far as high-level official work goes"

Later on he says that in Switzerland under article 116 of that country's Constitution three languages—German, French and Italian—constitute the federal official languages of Switzerland Article 131 of the South-African Constitution

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member at least sometimes must look up

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I am reading from a statement of Shri Rajagopalachari I am not reading from notes.

Mr. Speaker. He must read a little louder then

Shri Jaganatha Rao: That I will do.

'By article 137 of the South-African Constitution, English and Afrikan are the official languages of the Union, and are treated on a footing of equality Proceedings of the South African Parliament are kept in both languages and all Bills Acts and notices of general public importance or interest are issued by the Government of the Union in both languages In Finland, Swedish is spoken by only 9 per cent of the population but Finnish and Swedish are both the official languages of Finland In Canada too, the diglot rule is enforced, both English and French standing on an equal footing So also in Belgium, Flemish and French are both given equal place"

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

That being the position throughout the world, my submission is that English should be continued along with Hindi and no undue haste need be resorted to in replacing English and allowing Hindi to be the official language

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is it not a fact that in all the States cited there are people whose mother tongue is either French or German? Is it a fact that in India there are people whose mother tongue is English? That is the question which the hon Member is losing sight of

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member is able to follow as much as he

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I am surprised at the question of my hon friend English, though not the mother tongue, is the language in which we are more well versed than our own mother tongues My friend knows that.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): What percentage?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: There is some percentage who have English as their mother tongue, the Anglo-Indians, whatever the percentage

Shri Raghunath Singh: Two per cent

Shri Jaganatha Rao: It may be one per cent or half a per cent The percentage is not the question As our Prime Minister put it, it is a question of expediency and convenience That should be the guiding factor, and not the numerical strength of the people

An Hon. Member: We have no objection to that

Mr. Speaker: Let there be no argument Hon. Members are hearing both the arguments I think we will have a discussion on the official language, and then all this could be avoided

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I am not opposed to Hindi It is the national language. It is spoken by more than 60 per cent of the people and we are trying to learn it. It is made a compulsory subject in schools in non-Hindi-speaking States. I am not averse to it. It is the national language, but to confuse it or to mix it up with the official language is what I object to. There should be no undue or indecent haste in replacing English by Hindi.

Next I would refer to some less contentious subjects which would not be disputed by my hon friends

Mr. Speaker: Already he has taken 15 minutes

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Five minutes more, Sir.

First I will refer to the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes I come from a constituency where 60 per cent of the population belong to the scheduled tribes

Mr. Speaker: True, true Hon Members must have an idea of priorities. If he wants to speak on scheduled tribes and scheduled castes whose population is large in his own place, he ought not to have referred to this language business

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I must refer to some other subjects also

Mr. Speaker: No hon Member should have an ambition to exhaust all subjects under the Home Ministry.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I shall try to finish in two or three minutes

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar—Reserved—Sch Castes) My hon friend refers to Scheduled Castes only towards the last

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I shall leave Scheduled Castes to my hon friend. I shall refer to the Scheduled Tribes.

Government are no doubt doing much for the amelioration of the conditions of the Scheduled Tribe people, but from the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes, we find that there is not much of improvement amongst them. Their condition is bad as, and sometimes worse than, before. In the matter of education, none of them is coming forward, though scholarships are offered I would suggest that greater interest should be taken in ameliorating the condition of the Scheduled Tribes.

I would suggest that non-official organisations which are concerned with the social uplift of the Scheduled Tribes should be encouraged by Government, and they should be given also more financial assistance For instance, the Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh is doing very good work in our district of Koraput, and Government should consider the question of giving greater assistance to it

There are about 800 *gramdan* villages in that district It will be very convenient and useful if Government intensify the community development work in these areas and also grant greater financial assistance to the non-official organisations, so that they can do this work with missionary zeal and spirit

In this connection, I would like to refer briefly to the Dandakaranya project which the Rehabilitation Minister referred to the other day A portion of that area lies in this district But, for the implementation of the scheme and the amelioration of the condition of the tribal people, communications are of primary importance But this district lacks in communications If Government are really keen on rehabilitating the displaced persons, I would suggest that this should be put on a war basis Unless some Army personnel are sent to reclaim the lands, clear the jungles, prepare holdings, lay down roads, build huts and so on to make rehabilitation possible, it would be sheer waste of money; it would not be really rehabilitating the refugees, but it would be rehabilitating the contractors and others only I hope Government would take note of this.

While I am on this subject of Scheduled Tribes, I would like to submit that in the 1956 amendment to the Scheduled Tribes Order, some new tribes have been added, which ought not to have been so added. I refer to items 5, 7, 27 and 52, namely Bhottada, Bhumia, Kandha Gauda, and Omanatya They were never classified as Scheduled Tribes before, either by the Madras Government in whose jurisdiction this area originally was or subsequently I hope Government will introduce the necessary amendments in the future, to rectify the mistake

Just as one hon Member referred to Scheduled Castes who had embraced other religions, I have a similar submission to make regarding Scheduled Tribes. For instance, there is a tribe called Panos They have embraced the Christian religion. And though they are tribals, they are not given the same privileges as other tribal people in the matter of education and so on A tribal person, simply because he embraces a different religion, does not cease to be a tribal Some tribes have embraced Hinduism, while there are some others who have no religion at all. There are some others who have embraced Christianity But their condition is as bad as that of the other tribals I would request Government to see that religion is not an obstacle against giving them financial assistance, because under the Constitution freedom of religion is given to every individual.

Shri Nath Pai: In normal democracy, the Home Ministry plays a crucial part in strengthening and deepening the foundations of the democratic structure of society If properly conceived, its role embraces not merely the necessary, but in a progressive society, the essentially secondary task of maintenance of law and order, but the far more vital one of toning and gearing up the entire apparatus of State in response to and in harmony with the demands of civil liberty,

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whose tender plant finds itself continuously menaced by the rapidly growing and encroaching woods of the ever-multiplying activities of the modern leviathan State

It is against this general background that I wish to make my remarks today Independent India inherited a State apparatus designed by an imperial power, not to serve the interests of the people, but to meet the needs of an alien autocratic unwanted regime imposed from without This was never meant to be an instrument of those who wanted to serve, but of those who wanted to rule and govern Lacking the lubricant of fellow-feeling, which comes through identification with, and dedication to, the cause of the people, this machine has continuously creaked, jolted and stumbled

A blind adherence to procedural rigidity and a capacity for total isolation from the people have been the characteristics of this State machine which the British left behind It is unimaginative and unsympathetic It lacks responsiveness and sensitiveness It is more a robot than an organism It does not lie to evoke a cord of responsive co-operation from the people It relies on compelling obedience to fear and coercion This machine obviously was ill-suited for a democracy and more so for a welfare State

I know what I am saying now will not be very palatable to those who run and man this machine But I shall only try to remind them of what the Prime Minister himself said in his scathing criticism of the bureaucracy of India He said, 'The more irresponsible they grow, the more inefficient they grow The worse they become, the less they like to be told so'

Shri D R Gadgil, in an article in the April issue of the quarterly published by the Indian Council of World Affairs has shown very conclusively how inadequate is the State machine both for democracy, for our Plan and for ushering the era of socialism in this country

If we are serious about our professions to establish a welfare State in this country, to establish a socialistic pattern of society, then it is high time that we boldly and honestly tackle this problem by bringing in the State machine in India in harmony with the demands and spirit of our times. Nothing short of a complete structural, functional and psychological reconditioning and remodelling of this machine will avail We have got to make the civil servant of India both civil and a servant of the people Our advancing democracy, our developing democracy demands that we have a civil service, which is both elastic and responsive and sensitive to what the people want and feel ,I would very seriously propose to Government and the Home Minister in particular to give serious attention to this problem, by appointing a committee composed of the best minds in the country, which will look into the entire question of gearing up the State machine so, that it can deliver the goods, that it will respond to the call of the people

Having said this, I shall turn my attention to another question, the separation of the judiciary from the executive Article 50 of our Constitution enjoins upon the State to effect this separation For fifty years, at every annual session or practically at every annual session, the Congress pledged itself to effect this separation as soon as it came to power How disappointing is the progress we have made in this direction since Independence! How haltingly, how hesitatingly, and even reluctantly some of the State Governments have tried to carry out this mandate!

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): It has been completed in Madras

Shri Nath Pai: There are honourable exceptions like Bombay and

Madras. But I think we speak here not for one part of the country, but we have the picture of whole India from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, when we speak in this House.

The Bengal Government have been good enough to appoint a committee to go into the financial implications of this reform. In Assam, in Bengal, and in Bihar, the story is equally lamentable.

There are districts in Andhra where the reform is yet to be perfected. I should like to suggest this: It is at the lowest level of the judiciary and the administrative machinery that the average Indian comes in contact. His faith in our democracy will be strengthened to the extent that we make him feel that he can have a fair deal, a fair hearing. It is for this reason, the double reason, not only to ensure justice but to make the average Indian feel that justice is assured to him, that we must carry out this reform without any further delay. I hope that the Home Minister, who has expressed some anxiety towards this, will give his attention to this suggestion too.

Now, an independent judiciary is an essential safeguard of democracy and a guardian of the liberties of the citizen. Our High Courts have played an honourable part in defending the rights, such rights as we had before independence, and safeguarding the liberties which freedom brought and which are now enshrined in our Constitution. Very resolutely and firmly, the High Courts resist any attempt, concealed or overt, to steal the citizen's liberty. This vigilance on the part of our High Courts has not made them particularly likeable or dear to some of the State Governments. This has resulted in some friction between the Chief Ministers of the States and the Chief Justices of the High Courts over the question of appointing Judges to the High Courts. This is a very dangerous state of affairs.

The freedom of the High Court must be unrestricted, and unfettered in every possible way. A free judiciary only can ensure the freedom of India so far as the citizen is concerned. This friction results in very serious delay. Take Mysore which has 15 million citizens. How many Judges have been sitting on the Benches there? What are the reasons? Such anomalies persist in many other States of the country.

The Home Minister has conceded that justice delayed is justice defeated. I hope he will see the full implications of this and try to remove that anomaly.

The Home Ministry is very often synonymous with the police. Now, what have we done since independence to reform the Indian police? The progress is very lamentably slow, or to put it more correctly—more accurately—there has been little progress in this direction. Take the matter of investigation and detection of crime. The methods used by our police—and I say this with full knowledge and responsibility of what I am saying, having some personal experience both as an accused in this country and as a barrister—the methods used are unintelligent, unproductive and often inhuman. The common practice is to resort to third degree methods. If the walls, the stones, of the police lock-ups in India could speak, they would pour out stories which would make our blood harden. Such are the indignities and tortures to which the unfortunate people in police lock-ups in this country have been subjected.

There are cases to cite. They would like to have concrete examples. I am sure the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs knows such a case called Kasibhai Hanger case. He knows the Jalamander case. He knows the recent case in Ahmedabad where eventually the court had to bring to book a police officer who had exceeded all his authority to make a man confess, in order to extort a confession from a man who ultimately was found innocent.

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We want a radical change in the methods and mentality of our police. The Woonar incident, which happened in the mother State of the Home Minister, is there. The Home Minister of Uttar Pradesh had to come out condemning police excesses. How many instances there are when flagrantly the liberties of our citizen are trampled by those who are there to guard them and to protect them?

The Prime Minister has shown a flair for the scientific method. May we appeal to him to persuade his police to substitute scientific method for the archaic method of torture which they use in the detection and investigation of crime? It is not an accident that the average Indian looks upon the police—a very unfortunate thing, but it is true—as the enemy of his liberty. We have to take steps to see that the police become friends of the people and guardians of the liberties and rights of our citizen.

Now I shall turn my attention to another aspect which has been engaging the attention of all our citizens, honest patriots, ever since independence. Only a fortnight ago, the House discussed an adjournment motion arising out of the shooting that had taken place in the capital and resulted in a fatal injury to one citizen. Since then, there have been two more shootings in two different places in the country. On an average, if we look at the statistics since 1946, there has been at least one firing per week resulting in at least one fatal casualty. If we examine the statistics, what do we find? Wanton orgies of firings in which the police indulged to suppress the people's reaction to the anomalies and inequities which arose from the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission. The total toll of deaths claimed by the police in these firings exceeds the price we paid in blood and life in the mighty 1942 Quit India Revolution which shook British power to its foundation and hastened the dawn of our independence.

There is no democratic country in the whole World, a country claiming to have a parliamentary form of democracy, in which there has been so much violence on the part of the police against the civilian population. And this in the country which produced the Apostle of Ahimsa, in a country which has pledged itself to non-violence! What is the meaning of this? Does it mean that there is no common language between the rulers and the ruled? Does it mean that the final prop of authority in this country is not the consent of our people but the bayonet of the police? What inference are we to draw?

Every time a bullet is fired—we should remind our rulers—every time a bullet is fired, it is not only very often that innocent blood is shed but we rend a big hole in the prestige of India abroad. All our talk of tolerance goes to pieces. When these bullets start ringing the air, its echoes are heard in the most distant parts of the world.

I had a most embarrassing and humiliating experience two years ago while I was addressing a press conference in Europe. I was condemning the atrocities that the Portuguese had committed against my fellow-Indians—many unarmed *satyagrahis* were killed—on the Goa border. I said: 'Is this the symbol of your culture—what is happening in my country? Is this your European culture?' Promptly, a young journalist took out a cutting which reported firing in Bombay in connection with the same.

See Goray. He had the same humiliating experience when talking to Portuguese officers in the Goa prison. He had gone there to defend our honour and to win our freedom. He was promptly told by the Portuguese official on duty: 'You are condemning us. But see what is happening across the border. There is more regular

and deadly shooting there than the occasional, sporadic shooting we had to order here when only your *satyagrahis* came here'.

Now the time has come when we should separate this problem from party politics and look at it from the democratic point of view, from the point of view of national interest. We are sick of the old time-worn excuse given by the police and the Government that there was danger to police life and that was why firing had to be resorted to. I am asking: how many policemen have lost their lives as a result of mob violence in this country? Can they cite any example? Even when there was a reign of terror let loose by the police in Ahmedabad in Bombay, not a single policeman lost his life. Is this not a fact? Are not the records there to corroborate what I am saying?

I suggest that some rules of conduct will have to be evolved if we take our rights very seriously. The first will be this: no firing except, as the Prime Minister used to say, when he led us to freedom, when there is an armed threat to our freedom, except when there is an armed rebellion. And that too must be justified by a magistrate, a judicial authority, who is present. The police cannot be left to deal with our freedom. Secondly, every time there is firing, there must be a judicial inquiry—absolutely impartial and truly judicial in every sense of the word.

May I ask—somebody was saying something that you are making serious charges about people who cannot come to this House and answer—why don't you show the ordinary decency and courage of bringing these people to trial? You talk of Bombay and atrocities having been committed in Bombay, Belgaum and Ahmedabad. We are ready to face trial? Why don't you drag us before a court of law? Have you lost your faith in the courts? It is no use going on condemning a whole people, Gujaratis and Maharashtrians. You won't show the basic decency and courage of trying these people. Why is the Government afraid? I am sorry for these harsh words, but they have got to be said. You have heard just now what serious things were said which would be deeply wounding to the Maharashtrians and Gujaratis—in view of the seriousness of the allegation that one Member thought it fit to bring to the notice of this House.

I should like to point out that the preamble to our great Constitution ensures to every Indian liberty of life, equality, fraternity and justice. This is a venerable right of every Indian. This is the great heritage to which all of us are born here. Nothing is greater or worthier to preserve, to live for and to die for. I shall plead with them. Let not an Indian hand, let not a bullet fired by an Indian hand pierce an Indian heart which is already bleeding in many an injury, many an insult, pleading for a little justice all the time and all the same is throbbing with pride in India and all that is Indian.

In my district, it requires police permission to shoot down a wild animal. It is called preservation of wild life. Now, a tiger or a panther does not oblige us by waiting until the permission comes. We require permission to shoot an animal which constitutes danger to life. But, in this country, we do not require permission either of God or of man to shoot down an Indian. They call it preservation of wild life. I think there is nothing more worth preserving than the most precious wealth of Mother India, her sons and daughters. This is the nature of the shooting that is done and there is no justification for it.

In the end, I shall refer very briefly to one thing. It seems there is almost a taboo in this House against any mention of what is called the Samyukta Maharashtra issue. I shall only say this. They say: Why rake up the matter which has been settled for all time? If it is really settled, if it has been settled and if they believe

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that it has been settled, why this embarrassment on the very mention of it? Why this awkward silence, why this anxiety to stop any mention of this problem?

Mr. Speaker. I do not know whether it is awkward or not awkward to be silent But so far as I am concerned, I would like all reference to Samyukta Maharashtra or Maha Gujarat to be avoided for this reason that we have passed a legislation in this House The Government can be condemned or any cut may be moved for a thing for which they are responsible, The House, as a whole, has passed the legislation Any hon Member may bring an amending Bill He can say anything he would like to say on that Bill But here on this Demand what is it that can be said? Can he say that it shall be got repealed? How can he get it repealed without the consent of the House? All this talk may be useful but all this has been passed by way of legislation in this House How can it be the subject-matter of a discussion here now? Are we discussing the conduct of the House? Can any individual whether he is on the side of Government or on the opposition assure that he will get it repealed? I feel there is no point in raising this Samyukta Maharashtra or the Maha Gujarat issue or anything which has been settled by way of legislation in this House

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat) If you give such a ruling now, it will be a very dangerous precedent that any matter which has been passed by this House cannot be criticised by any Member Immediately, the Preventive Detention Act comes to my mind, which we called a Black Act and which we have passed in this House Can we not raise this question and say that we want this Bill to be repealed?

Mr. Speaker: You may do so.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Therefore if this is your ruling, then it can be said that if this House has passed an Act by a vast majority no individual member may raise the matter again I think they must be in a position to say that the Act should be repealed

Mr. Speaker: That you can Any hon Member can bring in a Bill. It does not require the majority of the House to allow an hon Member to bring in a Bill and make a speech on it without the permission of the other Members here

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): Will the Government initiate it?

Mr. Speaker: It is not necessary. Any hon Member can bring in a Bill, an amending Bill It is not the peculiar privilege of Government to bring in a Bill If they think it necessary individual Members and Members of the Opposition can bring in a Bill though whether it will be accepted or not is a different matter Otherwise, they can do so I am not putting an absolute ban on a reference to any particular thing if it directly comes up But it is certainly not proper to go into the details of any Act which has been passed without bringing in an amending Bill If it is an amending Bill, I shall certainly give an opportunity to any Member to say what all he wants to say Ultimately, the Bill may be thrown out That is another matter But going into all the details would be spending away our time and this is not the proper occasion The hon Member can move a resolution in this House saying that it is the desire of the House that immediate legislation should be brought and so on Then, it will be the subject-matter of the resolution

Shri Khadilkar: On a point of information, Sir If a decision is taken and in the light of experience later on if it is found that that decision was not correct and not in the national interests or in the interests of the

people, is it not open to us to appeal to the House to reconsider this decision?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order I am referring to Rule 352 (iv) It says

> "A member while speaking shall not reflect on any determination of the House except on a motion for rescinding it,"

I do not say that it is not open to you But, by all means bring in an amending Bill or a resolution You have got thousands of opportunities But to say it on a debate on the Demands for the Home Ministry

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. In Home Affairs we can take it up

Mr. Speaker: I am only giving a clear instance, wherem any Member would say anything which is irrelevant to the subject Home Ministry may deal with a number of things If it is so, does it mean that every hon Member who has an opportunity to speak can go on condemning anything wherever there is an opportunity? I have very grave doubts about it

On the other hand, the rule is clear that unless there is a substantive motion you cannot go into it, and enlarge upon it Of course, in the debate on the Home Ministry, I will allow a reference to one or two matters incidental to other matters But that can never be the subject-matter of discussion in this House so that any decision can be taken on that or the Government could be condemned for what action has been taken when the whole House has passed a certain Act, whoever may be responsible for it

Shri Nath Pai: I agree to that But I may remind you, Sir, that the entire speech of one hon Member on that side was devoted to it while I was going to make only a passing reference to it

Mr. Speaker: I thought both sides have cancelled each other.

Shri Nath Pai: May I be permitted to say that according to me parliamentary sovereignty implies the parliamentary right to change everything that has been done in the past I do not want to quote Dicey or Laski for it

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the hon Member has misunderstood me I am saying that it is open to any hon. Member to move this House to change its decision as often as he thinks necessary This is not the method; that is my only point

Shri Nath Pai: If only you had heard me all the fears would have been allayed I was going to make only a passing reference since there is a passing reference in the Home Ministry's Report That is why I say we can discuss it legitimately

Mr. Speaker: I would rule even that out

Shri Nath Pai From the purely constitutional point of view I think there is no ban on the part of members to refer to it, or denying the right to criticise Government whatever the reasons are I shall not refer to the ban from the Chair or the ruling of the Chair

Normally, when there is a mention of this subject, the eyebrows are lifted on the Treasury Benches and there is also a disapproving air on the part of the supporters of Government I have that in mind I often feel that, perhaps, deep in their hearts there lurks a doubt that the matter is not finally settled as they loudly claim or maybe this impatience reflects a guilty conscience which does not want to be reminded of an unsavoury past Whatever the reasons for this silence, for this conspiracy of silence and neglect, we are not going to get reconciled to that The triviality or the whimsicality of the Home Ministry's report is on pages 14 and 15 dealing with the upheaval there It is only on a par with the complete collapse of statesmanship which turned a delicate problem into a major explosion

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which shocked and rocked the nation

14 hrs

Pandit G. B. Pant: Is the hon Member speaking for the second time?

Shri Nath Pai: I am speaking in my remaining two minutes, perhaps he does not like it *(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker: He is winding up by peroration

Shri Nath Pai: It was this narrow-mindedness or the rather short-sighted mentality which precipitated and perpetuated a crisis which unfortunately still persists

There was one great Home Minister who has left the indelible impress of his personality on the history of the country and profoundly influenced the course of events in this country by his monumental work in merging princely India with people's India The present Home Minister also belongs to that small band of valiant fighters who led the nation to freedom I will appeal to him that it will not do good to look at everything only from the point of view of the ruling party It will be befitting for him and his past to look at such things with a bit of prophecy

In conclusion, I say this There was Mr Heda who made a heroic but vain effort to smother discussion on this subject His is a very bad case of an advanced stage of a malignant type of myopia To describe the boiling problem of Maharashtra and Gujarat as a potful of curry is poor vision and poorer adjustment and a danger to politics I say this much in conclusion No one or nothing can stifle the voice of Maharashtra and Gujarat from being raised so long as this injustice persists

Some people may feel that all is right and may choose to go to self-deception but so far as we are concerned—I will take the permission of the Dravida Kazhagam Member for quoting from Sanskrit—this is not the state of affairs This Sanskrit quotation represents the condition there and I plead that it should be heeded.

"स्थिति नोर वध्या क्षणमपि मदाधे क्षणसखे
गजश्रेणीनाथस्त्वमिह जटिलायां वनभुवि
मृगाकुम्भिभ्रान्त्या
खरनखरविद्रावितमता गुरुग्रावग्राम. स्वपिति
गिरिग्रामें हरिपति"

The lion sleeps; it is neither killed nor dead.

Shri B. S. Murthy:

"सत्य ब्रूयात प्रिय ब्रूयात
न ब्रूयात सत्यमप्रियम"

That is my reply to both Shri Nath Pai and Shri Sampath of the Dravida Kazhagam Speak the truth but do not rock and shock—to quote Shri Nath Pai—the audience and rouse the passions As has been stated, he may be from Ratnagiri and I may be from Kakinada But when we are sitting here, we represent not only this part or that part but the whole of India—independent and undivided India *(Interruptions)*

An Hon. Member: After getting Andhra

Shri B S. Murthy: Please listen to me I shall now take up Shri Sampath's points about Hindi and the Dravida Kazhagam

Shri E. V. K. Sampath: Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam *(Interruptions)*

Shri B. S. Murthy: I do not know whether there is *Munnetram* or not but there is a Kazhagam We are now trying to have *Munnetram* and let us see whether there is success It is after a good deal of fight with the Britishers by the small band of leaders to whom Shri Nath Pai just referred that we got freedom Today, it should be the supreme task of every individual either from the south or north or east or west to consider how best

we can make use of this fruit—Independence. If Hindi is being talked of as Aryan imposition on the south from the north, I cannot understand whether it is a thought of unity or disruption. Sanskrit is a language, Hindi is a language and Tamil is also a language so also Telugu. But, there must be some language in India which should become *lingua Indica*.

14.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Which is that language? We should decide it. We cannot go on for 20 or 30 years and then say that we have no common language. There is this prime task of every individual either inside or outside the Parliament. We must decide, here and now, to see that the English language which is a sign of our slavery years ago should be removed, lock, stock and barrel. This is coming from a man belonging to the Harijan community which will not tolerate having any other language than some Indian language. It may be Sanskrit or it may be Tamil or Telugu or Gujarathi or Marathi but not English...

कुछ माननीय सदस्य . आप भी हिन्दी में बोलिए ।

श्री ब० स० मति : ठहरिये साहब, मैं भी हिन्दी में बोलूगा । मैं हिन्दी में बोल सकता हु । थोडा ठहरिए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the difficulty is that all speaking should be directed to the Chair.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I am being directed by you, Sir. My humble appeal to Shri Sampath and his friends of the same thought is this. Let us forget this divisionalism—mental and physical. We cannot divide India into the north and the south and say that the north is Aryan or Aryavartha and the south is Dravidastan. On what basis are they talking like this? Have they consulted the people of Andhra, Kerala or the Kannadigas?

Shri M. R. Krishna (Karimnagar-Reserved-Sch. Castes): They do not want them.

Shri B. S. Murthy: If they had not consulted them and taken their views also, how can they put forward a demand like this? Therefore, I appeal not only to Shri Sampath here but to Shri Ramaswamy Naicker to use his influence in a creative and constructive manner so that the Independence which has been achieved after so much fight for centuries does not become a mockery.

There are some border questions. There are questions and questions. If the Andhras have been benefited, if the Keralas have been benefited, have not the Tamils been benefited? Let us not bring small matters here. For instance, there is the border question between Andhras and Tamils and Shri Pataskar has been appointed to give a decision. He has given. Let us see whether it is not possible to come to an arrangement.

After all, democracy is Government by discussion. If we are democratic in our attitude, we should discuss and discuss until we are able to come to a mutual agreement. Therefore, let us not go into smaller things and thus lose sight of the fundamentals.

Shri Kamble was talking about the converts into Buddhism and the help to be given by the Government. I entirely agree with him that every individual who is in need of governmental help should be given help. But the question of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had been debated for long and for many years by great men. Then, before the finalisation of the articles of the Constitution they have made certain provisions for safeguarding their interests. My friend was making a small confusion between safeguards and separate electorates.

Mahatmaji and Congress opposed separate electorates for the Scheduled Castes, who were then known as depressed classes. "Depressed Classes" was not a name given by the Congress. It was the name given by the English. As a matter of fact, I do

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

not like the name given by the 1919 Act or the 1927 Act or even the other name "Scheduled Castes". All these castes are scheduled into one and every Scheduled Caste man is proud that he is a Scheduled Caste man! The name "Scheduled Caste" is derogatory to the self-respect of those communities. All those were uptill now called untouchables. For want of a comprehensive name Gandhiji must have thought, let us give a name On the other hand, there are so many friends in India who are anxious to cling and embrace the name given by the foreigner—"Depressed Classes" Scheduled Castes—and then reject and ridicule the *name "Harijans" given by the greatest* man of our nation, if not the world.

Therefore, we have our difficulties. As a Scheduled Caste man, as a Harijan, I always feel the amount of degradation I am made to feel whenever I am called a Harijan. But still the historical facts are there. Shri Kamble was trying to say that it was Congress which called us "Depressed Classes" and "Scheduled Castes". No, it is not so. Therefore, if there is a reasonable ground for those who have left Hinduism and embraced Buddhism to have some help, let them have the help; but let them not try to say that this name is given by Congress or Congress has done this and Gandhiji has not done that. I think the Scheduled Castes of India should be grateful to Mahatma Gandhi who has risked his life If anyone is prepared to know something about this, let him read the Epic Fast written by the late Mahadev Desai.

I would like our friends to understand that by speaking bitterly, speaking in fit of passion and trying to rouse passion nothing is gained. As I said:

सत्यम् ब्रूयात् प्रियं ब्रूयात्

"Talk if you so like with emotion but, at the same time, as far as possible to please the listeners. After all, you are not going to speak only for yourself; you are speaking to others, so as to convert their minds. Therefore, whether it be Shri Sampath, Shri Nath Pai or myself, we must try to understand each other and try to speak so as to make others understand us. We should not shock and rock others.

Shri Nath Pai: Do you like rock 'n roll?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Now, Sir, having disposed of these few points, I would like to come now to one or two other points, and one is about the question of Bombay. I would not like to go into the details, but once again I would like to make an appeal. Something has been done by the Parliament. You have five years before you. Try to convert the minds of the Members of Parliament, show how injustice has been done and show us how this injustice can be removed, so much so one day even the Government, if it is convinced fully, can bring a Bill to cancel those things for which our friends are very anxious. That has been the thing all along. Therefore, as far as this democratic approach lies, which we have taken as our goal, it is better that there should be a sort of agitation with logic, with reason and with persuasion. Merely rousing passion is of no use either inside or outside the House

The same appeal I want to make to those friends who are having some sort of an agitation in Punjab. This is because we South Indians have got a peculiar quality in us, because we have always given the North Indian friends thought provoking Acharyas like Shankaracharya, Ramanujacharya, Madhavacharya or the great Vallabhcharya after whom, perhaps, our Home Minister is named. After all, we have got a religious duty by the masses of Hindus. I am proud to say that Vallabhhacharya is from Andhra....

Shri Nath Pai: We thought he was from Gujerat.

Shri B. S. Murthy: We have brought him up and sent him to Gujerat to convert the people there. Unfortunately, we did not send him to Maharashtra. Had he been sent to Maharashtra all this trouble would not have been there.

Therefore, I only appeal to those friends who are now agitated, may be sincerely seriously, to give some time to cool down their passions and see that in course of time we can do anything we can, because we are not dependant on any foreign ruler here to dictate us or any foreign agents to act over us; we have the hegeony in the hands of the people. Therefore, I appeal to those friends to contain themselves and to have the common good of the whole of India at their heart.

One more point in reply to the hon. Minister, Shri Datar While answering about the Scheduled Caste posts, he said reservation is made on a community basis and be satisfied with that, because if we go on making reservations in promotions also it may not be a good augury; on the other hand, it may endanger the efficiency. If I have understood him well, this is what he said. I entirely agree with him India needs very efficient officers from all communities, but I would like both the Ministers to understand into what atmosphere each Harijan, who has been selected by direct recruitment, is being sent. After all, the whole atmosphere is new to him. The departmental promotion committee is there. Is there a Harijan to safeguard Harijan interests? From top to bottom all the officers are non-Harijans and, perhaps, who are not as sympathetic as the Minister, or as sympathetic as others who have been there.

I am not anxious that there should be reservations made for promotions also. But I appeal to the Minister that there must be a machinery to see that fit candidates from these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not denied their legitimate rights because they have not god father there to look after their interests. If this is done, I think we will be grateful to them and have no quarrel whatsoever.

With these words, Sir, I once again appeal to the Minister to see that this point is taken into consideration as early as possible, because a number of cases have been brought to my notice, and some of them have been referred to the hon. Minister also to show how even the Service Commissions are not doing justice to these communities.

Shri Ayyakannu (Nagapatinam—Reserved—Sch. Castes): As the time given to me is very short, I shall confine myself to the problem of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes alone, a problem which, I believe, is one of the most important ones under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

I am glad that thank to the great lead given by the Father of the Nation and thank to the sincerity and the sincere steps taken by our Home Minister, the lot of the Scheduled Castes has definitely improved a lot In my opinion, without any fear of contradiction in the House, I can venture to say that this is a golden age of the untouchables. Never perhaps in the history of India, I believe, have these untouchables enjoyed the same status which at present they are enjoying, of course with the grand exception of the period of the Noble Savage for which the great Rousseu had so much of admiration. For example, the Buddha Age in India has been reckoned as a golden age, and in further South, the Chola age was reckoned as the golden age. But even during those periods, we come to know from the records left by the foreign visitors that a certain section of the people had worst lives, even in the midst of civilisation and great tradition and culture. It was a great abomination in our civilisation, and

[Shri Ayyakannu]

we cannot deny that. But, comparatively, the lot of the Scheduled Caste people has improved much.

But, with all this, I beg to submit that the grievances of the Scheduled Caste people have not yet been redressed. As my friend Shri B. S. Murthy has said, though our Home Minister has given some protection in the matter of promotion, etc., there is not much improvement. As a matter of fact, our Home Minister has instructed the departments concerned to give sympathetic consideration whenever the question of promotion comes up, with respect to the members of the Scheduled Castes. He has further said that whenever the seniority of a Scheduled Caste officer is to be overlooked, the department concerned should intimate it to the Minister concerned and get his previous permission. These are all good safeguards or safety-valves given to the untouchables. But, in spite of all these things, as my friend Shri B. S. Murthy has referred, the officers are not sympathetic as the politicians or our Ministers and our people who are closely associated with the Father of the Nation, Mahatmaji, are. The members of the older tradition, particularly people like our Pantji and others, know the problem of the Scheduled Castes and the peculiar conditions in the country and the amount of encouragement that the Scheduled Castes require. But, unfortunately, the officers are still of the bureaucratic type and they are the legacy of the bureaucracy of old, and they are not in a position to understand the real difficulties, and disadvantages of those unfortunate, downtrodden people who are the hewers of wood and drawers of water, in this country.

So, I would like to submit with all humility that our Home Minister, with all his erudition, education, scholarship, experience in administration, etc., will find it possible, and that it is better, to constitute, an autonomous body consisting of public-minded people, who can formulate facts and draw a scheme for adequate representation and promotion of the Scheduled Caste people. I make this suggestion, because the Home Ministry is a big ocean and naturally they would not be having sufficient time to look into this question minutely and in a detailed way. So, it is better if a public, autonomous body is constituted to go into this question. I hope the Home Minister will very sympathetically consider my suggestion.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs has referred to the fact that people have demanded high posts of dignity for members of the Scheduled Castes. I can go a step further and request that we want representation not only in the State Public Service Commissions but also in big, dignified posts like Ambassadors, Governors, etc. I beg to submit very humbly that the time has come when we can find—of course not a good number of people—at least one or two people who can grace such dignified posts from among the Scheduled Castes.

I may recall now what the Father of the Nation once said. He said that the first President of India should be a woman from the Harijan community. So, at least to please the soul of the Father of the Nation, I request the Home Minister to consider my suggestion sympathetically. One or two people from among the Scheduled Castes have been appointed as Members of the State Public Service Commission, and I may thank the hon. Minister of Home Affairs for having taken Shri Sivashanmugam Pillai as a Member of the Union Public Service Commission. I request that my suggestion for drafting Scheduled Caste people to high, dignified posts, may be considered sympathetically.

With all these things, I do not think that mere representation alone can solve this problem. When I survey the social and economic condition of the unfortunate people, I am

reminded of the Plebian and the Patrician struggles in Rome. With certain exceptions, our problem here is a parallel with those struggles. Yet, those great Romans were able to solve this question within two years, whereas this fight against casteism has been started in India two thousand years ago by Lord Buddha—I am subject to correction—the great rebel, of our society. Afterwards, this question of untouchability was sincerely taken up by our great Ramanujacharya, Sankaracharya, Ram Das, Kabir, Swami Vivekananda, Ramakrishna Paramahamsa and lastly by our Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. Now, though we have gone further, to some extent, we have not gone to a very appreciable degree. Of course, the Plebians solved their problem soon because it was a social and economic problem for them and not a religious problem. But unfortunately, the problem of untouchables here has a religious aspect behind it.

In fact, our Prime Minister has very recently referred to this problem in the course of the speech on the centenary celebrations held in Delhi. Here is the account:

> "He asked the people to ponder over the question: "Have we come out of our old ruts of thinking; have we come out of our old mind whether it is in social life or matters of caste or community or religion or province and language?"

The answer is very simple. I can say categorically 'No.' We have not come out of our old ruts of thinking. because it has been infiltrated in our blood and it has become almost an instinct. Mere touchability alone never means that untouchability is buried. Even educated people, and even big officials—some of them are also my colleagues—deny that So, this kind of bad notion needs a very great shake. It needs a revolution to bring up the Scheduled Castes and the untouchables. If it is not a revolution, our Government must adopt some other means. It requires very wide propaganda. I might suggest the steps as follows. I might call it the *Panchsheel*, and it is a panacea for all the existing social evils. They are firstly, immediate implementation of the recommendation for adequate representation in all cadres of Government service, including the Cabinet, Public Service Commission and other posts of dignity in this country and abroad. Secondly, encouragement of inter-caste marriages by allowing certain concessions in age-limit, etc., and offering good posts as symbol of appreciation. Thirdly, encouragement in the fields of business, trade and industry, by giving some concession and priority in the matter of import, export, permits for bus transport, etc. Fourthly, propaganda against casteism through A.I.R. Fifthly, encouragement of mixed population by discouraging the separate and segregated dwelling places of untouchables.

These may appear to be very ambitious and some people also like to dub me as a communalist. But because I was born in this community I have had to undergo so many difficulties and I am seeing that in my own eyes—the sufferings of our people apart from the representation in services. We feel that the position of the untouchables is a degradation in society. Even our legal status is questioned. Some people do not recognise us as their equals even though we are also equally qualified. So, I shall be very grateful if our hon. Minister takes some steps to implement the humble suggestions that I have made.

Whenever a text-book is written for the schools and colleges, there should be one lesson concerning this social disability, so that you can bring a mental revolution. It can also be done through the All-India Radio programmes. If all these things are done, we can bring a revolution. I am more for this social revolution and I hope our hon. Home Minister will sympathetically consider this.

[Shri Ayyakannu]

In conclusion, I would like to say that but for our Home Minister, we would never have got five years' concession. We had three years' concession, but our Home Minister was good enough to extend it to five years Again it is our Home Minister who is responsible for this 4½ per cent reservation in IAS and IPS Again, it is our Home Minister who has instructed the authorities concerned to submit periodical reports and to raise the representation of this community In his time, the Home Minister has asked the authorities to give some sympathetic consideration to all these things He is very genuine in his intents and purposes, but unfortunately they are not put into practice We have good laws, but the are badly administered So, I would request the hon Minister to see that all his good intentions are carried out

श्री अय्यर (बिल्हौर) उपाध्यक्ष जी, इसके प्रथम कि गृहमन्त्रालय द्वारा प्रस्तुत अनुदानो पर सदन विचार करे मैं कुछ मोटे प्रश्नो की ओर सदन के माननीय सदस्यो का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हू।

पहली बात जो मुझे सदन के सम्मुख शताब्दी मनायी गई और उस शताब्दी के अवसर पर हमारे देश के बडे बडे नेताओ ने और मन्त्रियो ने उन लोगो को के प्रति श्रद्ध जलि अर्पित की जिन्होने सौ वर्ष पूर्व देश की आजादी के लिये बडे बडे काम किये। उन के सम्बन्ध मे बहुत कुछ कहा गया लेकिन साथ ही साथ मे यह कहना चाहूगा कि एक ओर तो भारत सरकार के मन्त्रिगणो ने नाना राव पेशवा, लक्ष्मीबाई, तात्याटोपे, आदि महापुरुषो के सम्बन्ध मे बड़ी उच्च भावनाये व्यक्त की और १८५७ के आन्दोलन को स्वतन्त्रता का आन्दोलन कहा, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ भारत सरकार ने जो "१८५७" प्रकाशित की है, जिसकी भूमिका हमारे शिक्षामन्त्री जी ने लिखी है, उसको पढ़ कर मालूम होता है कि उसके लेखक महोदय का दृष्टिकोण कुछ दूसरा ही है। यह लज्जा, शर्म और दुःख की बात है कि एक ओर जिस भारत सरकार के मन्त्रिगण उन लोगो की प्रशसा करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तक में उन लोगो की बुराई की जाती है, कहा जाता है कि वे स्वार्थी थे, अपने निजी उद्देश्य के लिये लड रहे थे। मैं समझता हू कि सदन के बहुत से माननीय सदस्यो ने उस पुस्तक को पढ़ा होगा। मै कहना चाहूगा कि वह भारत सरकार सर्प के समान एक मुह मे दो जबान रखने वाली है। शताब्दी समारोह के अवसर पर तो इस प्रकार की बाते कही गयी और इस पुस्तक मे दूसरी तरह की बातें लिखी गई हैं। मै चाहूगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस ओर अवश्य ध्यान दें। यह बडी लज्जा की बात है। कौन सी बात सत्य है कौन असत्य है यह स्पष्ट करना चाहिये। जहा तक ऐतिहासिक तथ्यो का प्रश्न है उस पुस्तक मे बिल्कुल गलत तथ्य दिये गये हैं। उपराष्ट्रपति महोदय को जब वह पुस्तक भेंट की गई तो उन्होने स्पष्ट किया कि भारत सरकार उस पुस्तक के तथ्यो के लिये जिम्मेदार नही है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर लेखक महोदय के इस तरह के विचार थे तो वे उस पुस्तक को और जगह से प्रकाशित करवा सकते थे, भारत सरकार ने क्यो उसको प्रकाशित किया ? इस प्रकार के विचार उसमे क्यो रखे गये ? उस पुस्तक के ऊपर भारत सरकार ने बहुत रुपया खर्च किया। वह पुस्तक विदेशियो तक को भेजी गई है। जो भाषण शताब्दी समारोह के अवसर पर हुए उनको पढ़कर लोग भूल जायेगे लेकिन हजारो रुपये खर्च करके जो यह साहित्य तैयार किया गया है, यह आगे चलता रहेगा। इस पुस्तक में जो विचार व्यक्त किये गये हैं वे दूषित हैं। जो हमारे बडे बडे पुरुष हुए हैं और जिन्होने देश के लिये अपने प्राण दे दिये उनके ऊपर यह कलक की छाप चलती रहेगी।

दूसरी बात मैं मूर्तियो के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हू। १० मई को जो कि हमारा

एक बड़ा ऐतिहासिक पर्व था उस दिन शताब्दी न मनाकर १५ अगस्त को मानबी गयी । इस देश के एक महान प्रदेश में सोशलिस्ट पार्टी ने, जिसका मैं भी एक सदस्य हूं, इन मूर्तियों को हटाने के लिये एक आन्दोलन किया था और उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा था कि १० मई का दिन बड़ा खतरनाक दिन है, इस आन्दोलन से जनता में गदर पैदा करने की भावना पैदा की जा रही है । हमारी पार्टी की मांग थी कि मूर्तियों हटाई जायें और अंग्रेजी भाषा को हटाया जाये । खुशी की बात है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने और भारत सरकार ने भी उस आन्दोलन के औचित्य को मान लिया है । कुछ मूर्तियां हटाई गयीं हैं लेकिन उन मूर्तियो के स्थान पर जो हमारे देश के बड़े बड़े पुरुषों की मूर्तियां लगाई जा रही हैं उनको देख कर गुस्सा भी आता है और हंसी भी आती है । गुस्सा आता है भारत सरकार पर और हंसी आती है उस आर्ट को देख कर । विदेशी मूर्तियों को देख कर गुस्सा आता था लेकिन जो मूर्तियां उनके स्थान पर लगायी गयी हैं वे अच्छी नही हैं । कानपुर जिले मे बिठूर का स्थान पड़ता है । सन् १८५७ में वह नानाराव पेशवा का स्थान रहा । वहा पर जो नानाराव पेशवा की मूर्ति लगायी गयी है उसके सम्बन्ध में लगभग एक साल से विवाद चल रहा है कि यह मूर्ति ना-ाराव पेशवा की नही है । बल्कि वह मूर्ति एक ठेकेदार अयोध्या प्रसाद की है । इस विषय में कानपुर के कई प्रमुख व्यक्तियों ने सरकार को लिखा लेकिन कोई ध्यान नही दिया गया और १४ मई को जो उसका अनावरण किया गया तो कुछ लोगों ने उसके सामन सिर झुकाने से इन्कार कर दिया । जब सरकार को यह बात बतलाई गई तो कहा गया कि इसको हटा देंगे लेकिन सदन को सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि जब १५ अगस्त को सारे हिन्दुस्तान में नानाराव पेशवा की श्रद्धांजलियां अर्पित की गयीं वहां उनके जन्म स्थान पर जो मूर्ति थी उसको पर्दे से ढक दिया गया । मूर्ति दिखलाई नहीं गई और लोगों ने यों ही श्रद्धांजलियां अर्पित कीं । हमारे गृहमंत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के बहुत समय तक मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने एक पंचांग प्रकाशित किया है जिसमें नानाराव पेशवा की तस्वीर के नीचे लिख दिया गया है "नाना फडनवीस" । जहां वह पैदा हुए वहां उनकी मूर्ति की यह दुर्दशा हुई और हम खुशी से यह कहते हैं कि हमने शताब्दी मनाई । मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि गृहमंत्रालय इस ओर ध्यान दे कि किस प्रकार की मूर्तियां क्यों लगाई जा रही हैं ? मै ने खुद जा कर देखा है कि तात्याटोपे की जो मूर्ति लगाई गई है उसके हाथ काट दिये गये हैं यानी वह केवल छाती तक की मूर्ति है । ऐसी मूर्तियों को देख कर हंसी आती है । यह बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है । ये मर्तियां और यह साहित्य हमेशा रहते है । इस प्रकार की मूर्तियां न लगाई जायें और इस प्रकार के साहित्य को वापस ले लिया जाये । मैं चाहूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाये ।

यहां पर हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध मे चर्चा हुई । इस मे कोई शक नही है कि इस सदन में इस विषय में दो मत नही हैं कि हिन्दी देश की राज्य भाषा हो । यह राष्ट्रभाषा है इसको राज्य भाषा होना चाहिये । केवल मतभेद इस बात पर है कि यह कब लागू की जाये । लेंग्वेज कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित हुई है उस पर बोलते हुए दातार साहब ने कहा कि हम हिन्दी को बढ़ाने की पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं । लेकिन अभी यहां पर कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने हिन्दी के विषय में जो विचार व्यक्त किये उनके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा । उनको लगता है कि हिन्दी उन पर लादी जा रही है । हिन्दी इस देश की भाषा है । सौभाग्य से उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों की तो वह मातृभाषा भी है । जब हिन्दी की चर्चा होती है तो अंग्रेजी की बात की जाती है और कहा जाता है कि

[श्री अवस्थी]

अंग्रेजी भाषा इस देश के काम काज के लिये बहुत जरूरी है क्योंकि अंग्रेजी भाषा के ऐसे बहुत से कठिन शब्द हैं जिनका अनुवाद हिन्दी भाषा में ठीक से नहीं हो सकता।

मैं बहुत अदब से कहना चाहूंगा कि जब अंग्रेजी भाषा जो कि विदेशी भाषा है हमारे देश की नहीं है और जो हमारी मातृ भाषा नहीं है, जब उसको पढ़ लिखने के बाद और रट कर उसको ऐक्वायर कर लेते हैं और उस में बखूबी बात चीत कर सकते हैं तब क्या वजह है कि हमारे अहिन्दी भाषा भाषी लोग यदि थोड़ा प्रयास करें तो व हिन्दी लिख पढ़ नहीं सकते और उस को बोल नहीं सकते। हिन्दी भाषा इस देश की भाषा है और मुझे यह खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि भारत सरकार की जो भाषा सम्बन्धी नीति है वह बड़ी दुविधापूर्ण है। मैं चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार को हिन्दी के लिये एक अवधि निश्चित कर देनी चाहिये कि इस अवधि के बाद से समस्त राज काज के काम में अंग्रेजी भाषा का प्रयोग नहीं होगा और केवल हिन्दी भाषा का ही सर्वत्र प्रयोग होगा। आप देखगे कि जब किसी काम के लिये आप एक सीमा निश्चित कर देते हैं तो उस के लिये कार्य होता है। हमारे दातार साहब ने स्वयं यह फरमाया है कि सरकारी कर्मचारी मुख्य रूप से जो छोटे कर्मचारी हैं वे तो हिन्दी जानते भी हैं लेकिन जो बड़े बड़े अफ़सर और प्राधिकारी हैं वह उस में टालमटोल करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस टालमटोल की नीति को खत्म करने के लिये एक सीमा निश्चित कर दी जाय कि जिस के बाद से अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग न होकर सर्वत्र हिन्दी को प्रयोग में आने लगें।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहूंगा वह काफी महत्वपूर्ण चीज ह और जिस के कि बारे में अभी श्री नाथ पाई ने जिक्र किया था और वह ला एंड आर्डर का विषय है, शान्ति, व्यवस्था, पुलिस, गोली, लाठी और प्रदर्शन का सवाल है। यह चीजें आज इस देश के अन्दर स्वतंत्र भारत में लगभग एक सी हो गई हैं और इन का कुछ सम्बन्ध जुड़ता जा रहा है। पुलिस के अन्दर एक परम्परा चली आ रही है और ब्रिटिश काल में पुलिस द्वारा जो भाषा और दमन के तरीकों का इस्तेमाल किया जाता था वही आज स्वतन्त्र भारत में भी किया जा रहा है और उनमें कोई भी फर्क नहीं आया है। वही दमन जो पुलिस अंग्रेज सरकार के ज़माने में हमारे स्वतन्त्रता के सैनिकों पर करती थी वही दमन और वही भाषा का प्रयोग आज स्वतन्त्र भारत में कर रही है। ला एंड आर्डर मेंटेने करने के बारे में वही भाषा और वही दमनकारी तरीक़े अपनाये जाते हैं जैसे कि ब्रिटिश काल में पुलिस द्वारा अपनाये जाते थे। पुलिस द्वारा आज भी उसी तरीक़े से शान्तिप्रिय जनता पर गोली चलाई जाती हैं और लाठी चार्ज किया जाता है जैसे कि पुराने ज़माने में होता था। आज स्वतन्त्र भारत पुलिस को अपना वह पुराना रूप बदलना चाहिये।

उस दिन अभी जब दिल्ली में पुलिस फायरिंग हुई तो हमारे माननीय गृह-मंत्री ने पुलिस फायरिंग के अचौत्य को सिद्ध करने के लिये इस देश के महान नेता डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया का नाम लिया और उनको गलत तरीके से कोट किया। डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने प्रजातन्त्र में "पुलिस द्वारा फायरिंग", इस विषय पर लिखा है और इस के पीछे वह थानपिल्लाई की सरकार से लड़ गये, इस को ले कर बहुत वादविवाद हुआ, मैं इस समय उस पर जाना नहीं चाहता। यहां पर माननीय गृह-मंत्री ने डा० लोहिया को ठीक रूप में न कोट करके पुलिस द्वारा फायरिंग के औचित्य को सिद्ध कर ने के लिये प्रयास किया। इस स-बन्ध में डा० लोहिया ने अध्यक्ष महोदय, मोकसमा

को जो पत्र लिखा है, उस में एक स्थल पर उन्हों ने इस तरह लिखा है :

"वर्ग संघर्ष के नाम पर गोली के औचित्य को बताना उतना ही अधर्मानवी और जंगली है जितना जनतन्त्र अनुशासन या शहरी जिम्मेदारी के नाम पर", डा० कोठिया की चिट्ठी को अगर उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप टेबुल पर रखवा जाना चाहेंगे तो मैं रख दूंगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप चूंकि किसी चिट्ठी का हवाला दे रहे हैं, किसी महापुरुष की चिट्ठी में से हवाला दे रहे हैं तो आप को लाजिम है कि आप उस को टेबुल पर रख दें ताकि दूसरों को भी उसका पता लग जाय । और वह भी उस को देख सकें। जब आप उसका हवाला देते हैं तो यह जरूरी है कि वह चिट्ठी मेज पर आये । आप उस चिट्ठी का नाम तभी ले जब उसको यहां पर रखने के लिये आप तैयार हो वरना आप अपनी तरफ से कहें ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हिम्मत नहीं है ।

श्री अवस्थी: मैंने डा० कोठिया ने अध्यक्ष महोदय को जो पत्र लिखा था, उस में से दो लाइनों को यहां पर पढा है और जैसा कि मैंने निवेदन किया था कि वह अध्यक्ष महोदय को दिया गया था । .....

एक माननीय सदस्य : तब भी रखना चाहिये ।

Pandit G. B. Pant: It is a very small affairs. Why are you magnifying it?

श्री अवस्थी : जो सदस्य उस पत्र को देखना चाहते हैं वे अध्यक्ष महोदय से ले कर देख सकते हैं । मैं ने उस पत्र की प्रतिलिपी से ही अभी यहां पर वे दो लाइनें पढ़ी हैं और अगर अध्यक्ष महोदय चाहेंगे तो वह टेबुल पर रखवी जा सकती है और उस को मैं टेबिल पर रख दूंगा ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जो पुराने दमन के तरीके अब तक चले रहे हैं, उनमें मौलिक परिवर्तन होना चाहिये । इस में तो कोई मतभेद नहीं है कि आजदेश के अन्दर जनतन्त्र कायम हो चुका है और आज जब कि देश में शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से प्रदर्शन हों और ला एंड आर्डर मेंटेन करने के लिये वही पुराने दमन के तरीके अपनाये जायें जो कि चोरी, डकैती और कत्ल के अपराधियों के साथ अपनाये जाते हैं और उन के साथ वही पुराने ढंग का अमानुषिक बर्ताव किया जाता है तो हमारा सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है और हम सोचने लग जाते हैं कि यह कैसा प्रजातन्त्र है और कैसा स्वराज्य है । मैं चाहूंगा कि स्वतन्त्र भारत में पुलिस अपना वह पुराना तरीका बदले और अपने को बदली हुई परिस्थिति के अनुरूप बनावे । मैं चाहूंगा कि पुलिस विभाग के अन्दर एक ऐसा सेक्शन कायम करना चाहिये जहां लोगों को इस की ट्रेनिंग दी जाये कि शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शनकारियों से किस प्रकार डील करना चाहिये, कैसे उसको कब्जे में करा जाय और कैसा उनके साथ बर्ताव किया जाय, इस विषय की ट्रेनिंग पुलिस के आदमियों को मिलनी चाहिये । शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन जनता की आवाज होती है और उसको लाठियों और गोलियों से नहीं दबाया जा सकता है । अलबत्ता जब जनता निश्चित् रूप से हिंसक हो जाय तो पुलिस द्वारा लाठियों और गोलियों का इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है । आप की पुलिस का उनके साथ डकैतों के साथ जैसा बर्ताव किया जाता है वैसा बर्ताव नहीं करना चाहिये ।

अभी भाषावार प्रान्तों का कुछ यहां पर जिक्र किया गया, यह जितने झगड़े हैं यह कृत्रिम झगड़े है और जिस प्रकार से अंग्रेजी सरकार की डिवाइड एंड रूल की नीति थी, मैं समझता हूं कि उसी पुरानी डिवाइड एंड रूल की पालिसी से इस प्रश्न को हल करने की कोशिश की गई और आज

[श्री अवस्थी]

उसका नतीजा यह देखने में आ रहा है कि महाराष्ट्रियों और गुजरातियों में द्वेष भाव विद्यमान है और एक दूसरे के खिलाफ हैं और पंजाब में आप देख रहे हैं कि हिन्दी के प्रश्न को लेकर इतना झगड़ा खड़ा हो रहा है आप स्वयं स चीज को समझ सकते हैं कि जब वही मुलजिम वही वकील हों और वही इंसाफ करने वाले हों तो किस तरह निष्पक्ष न्याय मिल सकता है। आज हो यह रहा है कि जो पार्टी इन पावर के लोग हैं उन्हीं में से कुछ लोगों ने अपने स्वार्थ की पूर्ति के लिये और पद लोलुपता के कारण इस भाषा के प्रश्न को उठा कर इतना बखेड़ा खड़ा कर दिया है ।

आखिर में मैं जो चीज रखना चाहूंगा वह यह है कि इस तरह को झगड़े को चीजें पैदा करना, शान्ति और उन्नति का तरीका नहीं है, एक दूसरे को गाली गलौज करना, यह कोई जनता का आन्दोलन नहीं हुआ। अब जहां तक जनता का इस प्रकार के प्रश्नों से सम्बन्ध है तो उसके लिये मेरा यह कहना है कि बम्बई महाराष्ट्र में हो, या वह गुजरात में हो, जनता को इस से क्या, जनता का तो प्रश्न रोटी और कपड़े का है और इसलिये जनता को इन कृत्रिम झगड़ों में नहीं फंसना चाहिये।

हमारे देश का प्रशासन कार्य चलाने के लिये सेवा आयोग द्वारा आई० पी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० को जो प्रतियोग्यतायें कराई जाती हैं, उन में सफल होने वाले व्यक्तियों को प्रान्तीय सरकारों के हवाले कर दिया जाता है और हम ने देखा है कि वही आई० पी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० के अफ़सरान बड़े ही मनमाने ढंग से कानूनों का दुरुपयोग करते हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार का उन पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं रहता है। इस संबंध में मैं गृह-मंत्रालय को यह सुझाव दूंगा। कि आज जो इन बड़े बड़े अफसरान पर केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं रहता है और वह एकदम प्रान्तीय सरकारों के के नियंत्रण में चले जाते हैं तो या तो इन सर्विसेज का डिसेंट्रलाइज कर दिया जाय या फिर उन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियंत्रण की व्यवस्था की जाय।

अभी मैं ने रिपोर्ट में पढ़ा है कि बड़े बड़े अफ़सरान की रिटायरिंग ऐज बढ़ा दी गई है, मैं नहीं समझता कि गृह-मंत्रालय किस आधार पर ऐसे बड़े बड़े अफ़सरान को जिनकी कि रिटायरिंग ऐज हो गयी है उनको सर्विसेज को बढ़ाता जाता है। मुझे तो ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि गृह-मंत्रालय भारत सरकार के इन बड़े बड़े अफसरों के दबाव में आ गया है और इस कारण वह उनको हटा नहीं पाता। भारत सरकार के नियमों में और हमारे संविधान में भी लिखा हुआ है उन में सब की ऐज निश्चित है, हर एक आदमी की अवस्था निश्चित है कि अगर कोई लोक सभा का चुनाव लड़ेगा तो वह कम से कम २५ वर्ष का होना चाहिये, अगर राष्ट्रपति पद के लिये चुनाव लड़ेगा तो कम से कम ३५ वर्ष का होना चाहिये, लेकिन अभी हमारे देश में यह नहीं निश्चित हुआ कि जो हमारे माननीय मंत्रिगण हैं उन की क्या ऐज हो। उन की ऐज निश्चित नहीं है। मैं चाहूंगा कि उन की अवस्था भी निश्चित होनी चाहिये कि किस उम्र में उन की नियुक्ति हो, किस उम्र में वह रिटायर हों। इस तरह से जो नया ब्लड लाने की बात है, वह नया रक्त आ सकता है। इन लोगों की अवस्था निश्चित होनी चाहिये ताकि देश में एक ऐसा आदर्श हो सके .....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आदर्श यहां बोलने के वास्ते जरूरी है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Daulta.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): May I point out that no member from Jan Sangh has been called?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very sorry it is not possible. Another opportunity will have to be found.

Shri Vajpayee: There is no use in my sitting in the House. I walk out.

(Shri Vajpayee then left the House)

चौ० प्र० सिं० बोलदा (झज्जर) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मुझे होम क डिमान्ड पर कहनी तो बहुत सी बातें थीं, लेकिन चूंकि मैं पंजाब की तरफ से आया हूं, और कोई बात के, सिवा पंजाब के सिलसिले में, कहने का मेरे पास वक्त नहीं है ।

कुछ दिन हुए हमारे वजीर आजम साहब ने पाकिस्तान के वजीर आजम साहब को बताया था कि उन्हें हिमालय की सिचुएशन का पता नहीं कि वह कहा है । अगर आप मुझे इजाजत दें तो मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब को और प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को बताऊं कि उन्हें भी जुगराफिया का इल्म नहीं कि पंजाब कहां है । मुझे यह एहसास आज से नहीं, पिछले दस सालों से है । हर साल १५ अगस्त को हमारे वजीर आजम साहब, मुगल बादशाहों की तरह से जैसे वह बैलकनी से जनता से बोला करते थे, लाल किले से जनता को दर्शन देते हैं । दूसरे सूबों की राजधानियों में भी १५ अगस्त मनाया जाता है । उन में मुख्तलिफ बातें होती हैं, लेकिन एक फिरका तमाम तकरीरों में कामन होता है, और वह यह कि हम ने दुनिया में एक नया रेकार्ड कायम किया है । बगैर खून बहाये हुए पावर ट्रांस्फर कराई है । मैं उन्हें याद दिलाना चाहता हूं अदब से कि जिस तरह पर जमीन पर पांच लाख आदमी मरे । जहां बच्चों को सगीनों पर टांगा गया, जहां बहनों की बेइज्जती हुई, वह हिन्दुस्तान के ही आदमी थे, वह बेटियां भारत की बेटियां थीं । उन शहीदों के खून का रिफरेंस न देना गुनाह है, लेकिन यह कहना कि पावर ट्रांस्फर हुई बगैर खून बहे, यह उस से भी ज्यादा संगीन गुनाह है । मैं शायद यह गिला न करता अगर पांच लाख आदमियों के खून का हिसाब लगा कर मौजूदा पंजाब की जो प्राब्लम है उस की तरफ हमारे हुक्मरां ध्यान देते । लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूं कि पंजाब के मसले के साथ खेल किया जा रहा है । जिस तरह से पंजाब के लोगों के साथ तजुर्बा किया जा रहा है, उस से तो यही एहसास होता है कि अगर हुकूमत को जुगराफिया का इल्म नहीं है तो कम से कम साइकालोजी का इल्म नहीं है कि पंजाब के लोगों कैसे सोचते हैं । पंजाब की जो मौजूदा हालत है वह एक ज्वालामुखी के मुह पर बैठा है, किसी वक्त शोला भड़क सकता है और वह आग में जा सकता है । लेकिन इस के लिये पंजाब खुद जिम्मेदार नहीं है । मेरा चार्ज है कि इस के लिये गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया, और खास तौर पर हमारे महोतरम बुजुर्ग मिनिस्टर आफ होम ऐफेअर्स जिम्मेदार हैं । पजाब की प्राब्लेम का हल वही था जो हिन्दुस्तान की दूसरी प्राब्लेम्स का हल था । जब गुजरात में गुजराती स्पीकिंग सूबे का मतालबा हो सकता था, जब बंगाल में बंगाली रीजनल जबान हो सकती है और उन का सूबा बन सकता है, मद्रास में बन सकता है, तो मैं हैरान हूं कि पंजाब में ऐसा क्यों नहीं हो सकता था । पंजाबी स्पीकिंग सूबा अगर बगैर खून बहाये बन जाता तो बेहतर था । इस चीज का लास्टिंग सोल्यूशन यही होगा कि पंजाबी स्पीकिंग सूबा अलग बने और हरियाना प्रान्त अलग बने । जब तक वह नहीं बनेंगे, तब तक झगड़ा खत्म नहीं होगा । आज पंजाब के अन्दर हिन्दी का बहाना है, मैं एलान करता हूं कि पंजाब में कोई हिन्दी की तहरीक नहीं है । जैसा कि हमारे वजीर आजम साहब ने फरमाया है, मैं एक जिम्मेदार वाहिद अपोजीशन का मेम्बर होते हुए, कम्यनिस्ट बेंचों पर बैठा हुआ कहता हूं कि इस मामले में जो पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू की अनालिसिल है, हिंदी के बारे में उससे मैं बिल्कुल मुत्तफिक हूं । चीज क्या है ? चीज यह कि बुनियाद ही गलत है । आज पंजाबी स्पीकिंग सूबे के लोगों को और हरियाना के लोगों को

[चौ० प्र० सिं० दौलता]

लैंग्वेज के नाम पर लड़ाया जा रहा है। कल हाई कोर्ट के जजों की तकर्रुरी पर लड़ाया जायेगा, परसों दूसरी सर्विसेज के लिये लड़ा जायेगा। आज भारत के बार्डर पर ऐसी रियासत की बुनियाद रख दी गई है जिसे कभी नहीं सुख से सोना है। यह रीजनल फार्मूला न रीजनल है और न फार्मूला है। रीजनल कैसे हो सकता है? कहां कागड़ा, कहां हरियाना, दोनों इक्ट्ठा। यह क्या फार्मूला है? अगर कोई खास चीज हो तो उस का खास नतीजा निकले। हमें बताया गया था कि रीजनल फार्मूला तुम्हारी बीमारियों का इलाज है। क्या इलाज हुआ। आज पंजाब की जनता में, छिपाने में कुछ नहीं रखा, सिख एक तरफ हैं, हिन्दु एक तरफ, दोनो तरफ यह नारे लगते हैं कि पजाब आग में जला जा रहा है, और इस का नाम फार्मूला होता है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हरियाना प्रान्त बनना पाच प्राब्लम्स का हल है। (१) हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोग कहते रहे हैं कि हमारी स्टेट असेम्बली छीन ली, कागड़ा के लोग कह रहे है हमे किन के साथ जोड़ दिया? इन पहाड़ी इलाको की एक स्टेट बन सकती थी। यह उन का मतालबा था। उस से रिफ्यूजल हुआ। पजाबी स्पीकिंग सूबा पंजाब का मतालबा था। मै यहा कोई सयासत की बात नही करना चाहता। चूंकि यह नैशनल प्राब्लेम है, गम्भीर मामला है, इस लिये मै कोई ऐसी वैसी चीज नही कहना चाहता। यह ठीक है कि पजाबी स्पीकिंग सूबे के मतालबे पर हमारे कुछ भाई जो सिख कम्यूनिटि, एक कम्यूनल मिलिटैंट आर्गेनाइजेशन, से ताल्लुक रखते थे, सेन्टर में और सूबे मे कुछ ओहदे ले कर सैटिस्फाइड हो गये, लेकिन पजाब की जनता अब भी पंजाबी स्पीकिंग सूबा चाहती है। यह ठीक है कि हरियाना के हमारे कुछ लीडर कुछ कुछ टिकटों और सीटों की गारेंटी ले कर हमें बिट्रे कर गये। लेकिन हरियाना की जनता आज भी हरियाना प्रान्त मांगती है। यह चीज क्या प्राब्लेम सोल्व करती है कि जब एजिटेशन हुआ तो असिफ को बुलाया कि चलो तुम मिनिस्टर बन जाओ, मे को बुलाया कि तुम टिकट ले लो और मिनिस्टर बन जाओ। आज पंजाब की प्राब्लेम इस तरह हल की जा रही है कि जब सी ने एजिटेशन किया थी कहा कि अच्छा सी और सो दोनों ही मिनिस्टर बन जायें एक साथ। चीज यह है कि हम सन् १८५७ को याद मनाते हैं। कुछ इंडिविजुअलस को आगरे के किले में फांसी दे दी गई, हम नहीं चाहते उन की जायदाद लेना, लेकिन जिस तरह से सन् १८५७ में हरियाना के टुकडे किये गये वे जिस का एक हाथ यू० पी० में है दुसरा राजस्थान में। टाग कही, सिर कही। सन् १८५७ के पहले की चीज जब तक वापस नही दी जाती, तब तक वहा के लोग चुप नही बैठेंगे। हरियाना की एक नेशन है दिल्ली में मुगल बादशाह हुकुमत करते थे। यहा से चार मील पर हरियाना है जिस का अपना कल्चर है। आज आप वहा के १०० फीसदी आदमियों में से ४ फीसदी आदमियों से कहिये तुम अंडा खा लो, वह नही खायेंगे। हम मागते है हरियाना प्रान्त..

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप का क्या हर्ज है?

चौ० प्र० सिं० दौलता : हर्ज है। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब सुनेंगे और शायद बुरा नही मानेंगे। यहा पर पर्सनल फ्लैटरी होती है। पर्सनल ओमिशन और कमिशन की बात कही जाए तो बहुत बुरी बात नही है। यह चीज पजाब मे और हरियाना दोनो जगहो का हल थी। दिल्ली थी। बावत यह फैसला हुआ कि यह स्टेट टूटेगी

वह टूट गई। इस के लिये हल यही था कि यू० पी० का वह हिस्सा जिसे हमारे पन्त जी छोड़ने के लिये तैयार नहीं, उस को यू० पी० से तोड़ कर हमें दिया जाता, कुछ पहाड़ी इलाका दिया जाता। यू० पी० एक बड़ी बल्की स्टेट है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : स्पीकर साहब ने अभी एक रूलिंग दी थी कि इस का पार्लिंग रिफरेंस तो हो सकता है, मगर उस को बुनियाद बना कर स्पीच न की जाए क्योंकि यह पार्लियामेंट का फैसला है।

श्री प्र० सिं० दौलता : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, पार्लियामेंट का फैसला मेरे सिर माथे पर। लेकिन चूंकि यह ला एंड आर्डर की डिमान्ड ली जा रही है, और जहां तक होम एफेयर्स का ताल्लुक है, पंजाब में सिवा ला एंड आर्डर के इस वक्त कोई और बर्निंग सवाल नहीं है, इस लिये सिर्फ एक टेकनिकल बिनापर कह देना कि इस में नहीं जाना चाहिये बहुत सख्ती की बात है। बहरहाल मैं पार्लिंग रिफरेंस के तौर पर कहना चाहता हूं कि आज जो हमारी स्टेट पंजाब को बुरी हालत है उस की जिम्मेदारी सेंट्रल होम मिनिस्ट्री की है, हमारी पंजाब गवर्नमेंट की नहीं। मेरा प्वाइन्ट यह है। पहले यह तुर्रा पंजाब में हुकुमत करता था प्राविशल अटानामी के दिनों में कि वहां तीन कम्यूनिटीज थी। सिख थे, हिन्दू थे और मुसलमान थे। जब इन तीन आर्गेनाइजेशन्स ने सिर उठाया, हम ने कभी उन्हें पनपने नहीं दिया। लेकिन १९४५ में पंजाब में हमारी सियासत मुस्लिम लीग और कांग्रेस के हाथ में जा पड़ी। और हमारे बुजुर्गों ने गद्दियों की जल्दबाजी में टू नैशन थ्योरी कबूल कर ली। हमारे लीडर सर छोटू राम की चिट्ठी.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : तो क्या अब इस के लिये होम मिनिस्टरी को जिम्मेदार ठहराया जाए ?

श्री० प्र० सिं० दौलता : मैं रूलिंग पार्टी को जिम्मेदार ठहराता हूं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. When I am talking to an hon. Member other hon. Members should not interfere.

अब इस वक्त हम ले रहे हैं होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमान्ड्स को। अब इस में जाना कि उन को गद्दियों की जल्दी थी, इस लिये उन्होंने इंडिपैंडेंस ले ली या मुल्क को तकसीम किया, उस से क्या फायदा ? वह कैसे रेलेवेंट होगा।

15 hrs.

श्री० प्र० सिं० दौलता : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आज पंजाब के अन्दर जो हालत है, वह होम मिनिस्ट्री की पैदा की हुई है .....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आज जो पंजाब में हालत है, वह इस वजह से है कि पार्टिशन हुआ है, पार्टिशन इस वास्ते हुआ है कि अंग्रेज यहां पर राज करते थे। इस वास्ते हमें अंग्रेजों के पहले जो कुछ यहां हो रहा था, उसका जिक्र करना चाहिये जो इस वक्त नहीं हो सकता।

श्री० प्र० सिं० दौलता : आज पंजाब के अन्दर, डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जो हिन्दू और सिख एक दूसरे के खिलाफ हो गए वह इस लिये हो गये हैं क्यों कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने गलतियां की है। इलैक्शन से ऐन पहले एक कम्यूनल आर्गेनाइजेशन को अपने साथ मिलाकर, कुछ हिस्सा ताकत में उसे दे दिया गया था। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहां पर जो दूसरा कम्यूनल तबका है, वह इस चीज को रिजेक्ट करता है। वह तबका इस लिये इस को

[चौधरी ब्र० सिं० दीनता]

रिजॅट करता है कि कांग्रेस ने इलैक्शन के दिनों में पावर पर बने रहने के लिये उस तबके के साथ जो समझौता किया था, वह समझौता दूसरे तबके के लोगों को बिल्कुल मजूर नही था और मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक वह समझौता टूटता नही है पजाब की हालत यही रहेगी। इस चीज को मैं बहुत बार कह चुका हूं और अब और ज्यादा इस पर मैं कहना नही चाहता। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरी जो फाइनल सबमिशन है वह यह है कि यू० पी० बहुत बडा है। हमें वहा एपरोच नही लेनी चाहिये जिस तरह की एपरोच कि मुगल बादशाह लिया करते थे यानी दो किले हाथ से न निकल जाये। यू० पी० इतना बड़ा है कि अगर उसका कुछ हिस्सा टूट भी जाये तो कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं है पहाडी जो लोग है उन की भी तसल्ली की जा सकती है, हरियाना वालों की भी तसल्ली की जा सकती है, पजाबी सूबा भी बनाया जा सकता है और इतना होने पर भी वह सूबा बहुत बड़ा बच रह जाता है।

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, अब मैं दूसरे प्वाइंट पर आता हू। अभी हाल ही में सरकार ने बुद्ध जयन्ती मनाई थी और इस के बारे में बहुत पब्लिसिटी भी की थी। जब सरकार किसी चीज की बहुत अधिक पब्लिसिटी करती है तो मैं समझता हू कि उसके मानने वालो पर कोई आफत आने वाली है। मैं सरकार के कारेक्टर को जानते हुए यह कह सकता हू कि जब वह बहुत ज्यादा पब्लिसिटी करती है तो वह कोई ब्लो अवश्य दिया करती है। हम कास्टलैस और जातपात रहित सोसाइटी बनाने जा रहे है। शैडयूल्ड कास्टस के लोगो को जो भी राहत हमारी कांस्टीट्यूशन ने प्रदान की हुई है वह इस बिना पर दी गई है कि वे डिप्रैस्ड हैं, बैकवर्ड है न कि इस वास्ते दी गई है कि वे किसी खास रिलिजन को बिलांग करती है। अब महाराज के समय से ही हमारी सोशियो-लिजी कुछ ऐसी रही है कि वे जन्म से ही बैकवर्ड चले आ रहे है। मैं जो कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि मजहब की बिना पर उन को कोई राहत नहीं दी गई है। अगर एक चमार जोकि आज हिन्दू है कल को बुद्ध हो जाता है तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि उसकी आर्थिक दशा सुधर गई है और उसको किसी प्रकार के केसेशंस की जरूरत नहीं है। उसकी वही झोंपडी, वही औजार वगैरह रहते है और उसको राहत की जरूरत रहती है सैक्युलर स्टेट में यह उसका हक है कि वह किसी भी रिलीजन को चूज करे। यह कहना गलत होगा कि जब तक वह हिन्दू रहता है तब तक ही उसको राहत मिल सकती है और जब वह हिन्दू नही रहता उस को कोई राहत नही मिल सकती है। हमारे सिख भाई इस बेइसाफी के खिलाफ खूब लडे थे। बौद्ध बिचारे इस के खिलाफ लडे भी और आठ हजार आदमी जेल भी भेज दिए गए लेकिन उन्हें सफलता नही मिली क्योंकि व सगठित नही थे और सरकार लाजिक को नही मानती है।

यह कहते हुए मैं अर्ज करूगा कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्टस को जितने भी कन्सेशस मिले हुए है जारी रहने चाहियें और किस धर्म को वे मानना चाहते है और किस को फालो करना चाहते है, इस की पूरी छूट उनको कांस्टीट्यूशन में मिली हुई है और मिली रहनी चाहिये। मैं तो यह कहूगा कि अगर कोई मुसलमान भी चमार है तो उसकी भी वैसी हालत है जैसे एक उस चमार की है जोकि हिन्दू है। मैं चाहता हू कि जन्म की बिना पर, उसको बैकवर्डनैस की बिना पर जो राहत एक शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट को मिली हुई है, फिर वह चाहे जिस मजहब को माने या किसी मजहब का क्यों न हो, उस को वह राहत मिली रहनी चाहिये। बुद्ध महात्मा की जयन्ती हमने मनाई और बड़े जोर शोर से मनाई और इस को हमने काफी पब्लिसिटी भी दी।

अब जो लोग बुद्ध हो गये हैं उन के बारे में यह कहना कि वे शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट नहीं र। ठीक नहीं है और हमें वैसे ही काम करने चाहियें जो कि बुद्ध महात्मा के उसूलों के साथ मेल खाते हों।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Thimmaiah. He has only six or seven minutes.

Shri Thimmaiah: I shall make only a few points in respect of the Demands of the Home Ministry.

For the last three years the High Court of Mysore has not had an adequate number of Judges, and lots of cases are pending before the High Court. There were three Judges for a period of 1½ years and now after the reorganisation of States, there are only five Judges. I request the Home Ministry to expedite the matter and see that the Judges are appointed to the High Court as early as possible so that the pending cases may be disposed of as early as possible.

After the reorganisation of States, though Mysore has become a bigger State, there are still lots of Kannada-speaking areas with the other States. These areas should legitimately come to Mysore. Therefore, I request that the zonal advisory council may be appointed as early as possible to tackle the problem and see that these areas merge with Mysore State.

Next I come to political sufferers. In the report it is stated that they have been given discretionary grants of about Rs. 3 lakhs. I wonder whether this will be sufficient to help the political sufferers in this country. I request the Home Ministry to take a census of these sufferers who are in economic distress and improve their condition. In my constituency and in my State I see lots of political sufferers whose economic condition is very bad. They are struggling hard for an existence. It is the moral duty of the Congress Government after the attainment of freedom to see that something is done to better their conditions.

Next I come to the representation of the scheduled castes and tribes in Government services Shri Datar was kind enough to say that the number of scheduled caste persons in Government service is gradually increasing. It is very good, but in the IAS and IPS cadres there is not enough number of scheduled caste people. When a scheduled caste officer from the State service is recommended for IAS or IPS, though he is senior, he is included last in the list. This is very bad. I take this to be a step-motherly treatment meted out to the scheduled caste officials.

Shri Datar was kind enough to say that the reservation order cannot apply to promotions. He said that promotion is based only on merit. I entirely differ from him. If he carefully looks into the working of his departmental promotion committee, he will find that promotions are not made on merit, they are made on complete favouritism and nothing else.

I shall explain it clearly. These departmental committees are presided over by a Public Service Commission Member, and the officers are said to be promoted on merit. They are not interviewed, their merit is not tested, but they are promoted merely on the basis of the remarks made by the superior officers in the service register. The remarks and the record of service entered in the register do not give a true indication of their performance in the department, nor do they give a true indication of their worth or work. If the superior officer passes some good remarks, that will be taken as merit and the basis for his promotion. If a person is a chum of the superior officer, he makes good remarks in his register, but if a person is not on good terms with his superior officer, though he is hard-working, his record of service will be bad, and he will not be promoted though his work is satisfactory. That is why I ask why these scheduled caste officers should not be promoted if their work is satisfactory even though they are junior. I think there is nothing

[Shri Thimmaiah]

wrong in it, and no harm will come to the department. The other officers will, in fact, be happy that a schedule caste officer has been promoted. I think the Home Ministry should give consideration to this and see that as far as possible the reservation order applies to promotions also.

Lastly I wish to state that every year we find that we are not able to know the number of scheduled caste people appointed in each Ministry. Whenever the Home Ministry's Demands, come up for discussion, we find in their report that the working of the Ministry is given, but no statistics are available about the number of scheduled caste men appointed in each Ministry. I request the hon. Minister to make this information available in future reports. I would request the Minister to take this into consideration.

Even after the Congres Government has come into power, I am sorry to state that a number of educated Scheduled Caste young men are without jobs and are struggling hard for existence. I request the Minister to kindly make a survey of educated unemployment among the Scheduled Castes in the country and see that those young men are provided suitable jobs.

डा० सुशीला नायर (झांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने आज बोलने को नहीं सोचा था लेकिन सामने के मेरे भाई ने चन्द ऐसी बातें कहीं कि मुझे कुछ कहना ही चाहिये।

मुझे बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ उनकी बातें सुन कर। वह पंजाब के बारे में थीं, और मैं भी पंजाब से ताल्लुक रखती हूं। इसलिये मुझे लगा कि उनकी दलील के जवाब में दो शब्द कहना जरुरी है।

आप फरमाते हैं कि ये लोग जो कि हुकूमत में बैठे हुए हैं ने अंग्रेजों की तरह से डिवाइड एंड रूल की नीति से अपना काम चलाते हैं। अजीब बात है। हम अंग्रेजों के सामने अपोजीशन में खड़े थे इसलिये हमारे दिमाग में कुछ ऐसी बातें बैठ गयी हैं कि अपोजीशन वाले तो देश के प्रतिनिधि हैं और जो लोग हुकूमत में बैठे हैं वे देश के नुमायंदे नहीं हैं। उनको यह समझना चाहिये कि अब जमाना बदल गया है और जनता की आवाज का ही यह नतीजा है कि कोई लोग आज हुकूमत में बैठे हैं और कोई सामने विरोध में बैठे हैं। तो जो जनता के नुमायन्दे हैं वे क्यों डिवाइड एंड रूल करें और किसके खिलाफ डिवाइड एंड रूल करें। यह तो जनता की हुकूमत है। जनता ने अपना वरडिक्ट दिया और कुछ लोगों को कहा कि हमारे हित के लिये आप हुकूमत चलाइये। तो फिर यहां डिवाइड एंड रूल की बात करना बहुत बेजा और नामुनासिब मालूम होती है। यह मैं बड़े अदब से उनसे निवेदन करना चाहती हूं।

फिर उन्होंने यह कहा कि पंजाब में जो पार्टीशन के वक्त खून हुए उनका जिक्र नहीं करते और पंडित जी कहते हैं कि बिना खून के ही स्वराज्य मिल गया। यह एक सीधी मोटी बात है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आया वह इसे समझते नहीं या जानबूझ कर नहीं समझना चाहते। हुकूमत अंग्रेजों के हाथ से हिन्दुस्तानियों के हाथ में आयी। हिन्दुस्तानियों ने अंग्रेजों का खून नहीं बहाया। लेकिन अगर उस मौके पर हिन्दुस्तानियों का अपना दिमाग घूम गया और उन्होंने आपस में एक दूसरे का खून किया तो यह दूसरी बात है। अंग्रेजों से हुकूमत लेने के लिये हिन्दुस्तानियों को खूनरेजी नहीं करनी पड़ी।

Ch. P. S. Daulta: On a point of personal explanation....

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I have so little time that I cannot give the floor to the hon. Member.

तो इस चीज को देखते हुए भी वह कहते हैं कि पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने जो यह कहा

है कि हमने एक नया रिकार्ड कायम किया है शान्ति से स्वराज्य प्राप्त किया है, इससे उनको तकलीफ होती है। बजाय इसके कि हर हिन्दुस्तानी का सिर इस बात पर ऊंचा हो, सारी दुनिया कबूल करती है कि हम ने इस बारे में नया रिकार्ड कायम किया है, हमारे कुछ भाई खड़े हो कर कहते हैं कि हमने नया रिकार्ड कायम नहीं किया है। हो सकता है कि हम में बहुत सी खराबियां हैं, नुक्स हैं, कमजोरियां हैं, लेकिन अगर एक अच्छी बात हमने की है। जिसका श्रेय सारी दुनिया हमको देना चाहती है, हम खुद उसका श्रेय अपने आपको न दे, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती।

फिर जाहिर है कि जिस तरह से हम ने पार्टीशन के वक्त दिमाग खोये, आज फिर वही वाकयात पंजाब में पेश आ रहे हैं। मुसलमान कौन थे। हमारे ही हिन्दू भाई थे जिन्होंने इस्लाम कबूल कर लिया था। हिन्दुओं में से ही बहुत से लोग मुसलमान हो गये थे। हम ने उनको बेगाना समझा, उनके साथ लड़े। अब सिख कौन हैं? मुसलमानों के जमाने में हिन्दुओं की रक्षा करने के लिये एक मिलिटेंट ग्रुप के रूप में सिख पैदा हुए। आज हम सिखों के साथ दुश्मनी करते हैं और उनके साथ लड़ते हैं। हिन्दुओं और सिखों में क्या फर्क है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। आज कितने ही पंजाबी कुटुम्ब हैं जिन में, मेरा खानदान भी है, जिन में आधे पुरुष दाढ़ी वाले हैं और आधे बिना दाढ़ी के हैं। आप जा कर देखें कि सिन्ध में बहुत से लोग गुरु ग्रंथ साहब को मानते हैं सिख हैं, मगर दाढ़ी नहीं रखते, वे सहजधारी सिख कहलाते हैं, दाढ़ी वाले केशधारी कहलाते हैं। तो यह सिख और हिन्दू का फर्क और झगड़ा मेरी समझ में नहीं आता शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट में भी हिन्दू और सिख में फर्क नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि सिख और हिन्दू एक ही हैं। लेकिन अगर कोई आदमी दूसरे धर्म में चला जाता है जिसमें अस्पृश्यता को कोई स्थान नहीं है और फिर वह कहता है कि अस्पृश्यता के कारण उसको लाभ भी मिले तो ये दोनों चीजें साथ साथ नहीं चल सकतीं। अस्पृश्यता तो केवल हिन्दू धर्म का ही कलंक है और हिन्दुओं को उसका प्रायश्चित करना है। इस पाप को धोना है। तो एक तरफ तो हिन्दू धर्म का यह कह कर मुंह काला किया जाये कि उस ने अस्पृश्यता का पाप किया है, इसलिये हम उसे छोड़ते हैं और दूसरी तरफ धर्म परिवर्तन के बाद भी यह कहा जाये कि हम को अस्पृश्य होने के नाते रियायतें मिलनी चाहिये, तो ये दोनों चीजें नहीं चल सकतीं। ऐसे लोगों को वे लाभ नहीं मिल सकते जो कि अस्पृश्य होने के कारण मिल सकते हैं। क्योंकि अस्पृश्यता किसी और धर्म का अंग नहीं रही। हां बैकवर्ड क्लासेज होने के नाते उनको वे रियायतें मिल सकती हैं जो कि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिये हैं क्योंकि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज तो हर धर्म में हो सकते हैं। लेकिन जो अस्पृश्य होने के स्पेशल एडवांटेजेज हैं वे तो हिन्दू शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वालों को ही मिल सकते हैं दूसरे धर्म वालों को नहीं। चूंकि यह हिन्दुओं का कलंक है इसलिये उसको धोने के लिये यह सब काम हिन्दुओं को ही करना होगा। और वे कर रहे हैं।

मैं बड़े अदब के साथ यह कहना चाहती हूं कि इस पार्लियामेंट में बैठ कर बम्बई और पंजाब के बारे में फैसला किया गया था। डिमोक्रेसी का यह तकाजा कि इसे पांच बरस तक इसको एनेस्ट ट्रायल दें। क्या यह भी आवाज आती है कि इस से तो बेहतर होगा कि आप हिन्दुस्तान के पांच सात जोन बना देते। तो जोन भी तो उसी रिआर्गनाईजेशन से बने हैं। उनको मौका तो दीजिये कि वे ठीक तरह से काम कर सकें पांच साल बाद यह देखना होगा कि ये प्रयोग कितना सफल हुआ कितना सफल नहीं हुआ। उसके बाद हम सब जो रूप मुनासिब समझेंगे वह दे सकते हैं।

[डा० सुशीला नायर]

इस बोर्ड हाउस के फैसले के खिलाफ तकरीरें करना नामुनासिब । हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इसके बारे में कहा भी है। इसलिये मैं इसके बारे में ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहती।

मैं एक चीज के बारे में खास तौर से जिक्र करना चाहती हूं जो कि खास दिल्ली से ताल्लुक रखती है। आज दिल्ली होम मिनिस्टर साहब के जेर साया है। दिल्ली में आज एक बड़ी मांग है और होम मिनिस्टर साहब की जबान से यह एक आम ऐलान हुआ भी था कि दिल्ली में एक मेडिकल कालिज लड़कों के लिये बनाया जाये। और दिल्ली में जो लड़कियों का कालेज, लेडी हार्डिंग कालेज है उसको तोड़ने की बात नहीं की जाये। जनता की ओर से बार बार ये आवाज निकल चुकी है कि उसको न तोड़ा जाये। एक कोर्ट का भी फरमान है कि उसको आप ऐसे का ऐसा रहने दें। ऐसे मौके पर हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से दो तीन दिन पहले अखबारों में एक स्टेटमेंट निकला है कि हम ने कम्पोजिट कालिज लड़कों और लड़कियों के लिये बनाना तय किया है उसमें इन लोगों को दाखिला मिला है। मुझे रिलायेबिल लोगों से पता चला है कि हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री के सामने यह तजवीज है कि दिल्ली के हार्डिंग कालिज की लड़कियों को ले जा कर इर्विन अस्पताल में लड़कों और लड़कियों के साथ साथ क्लासेज चलाये जायेंगे। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से बड़े अदब से प्रार्थना करती हूं कि ऐसी चीज को नहीं होने देनी चाहिये। अगर आप कोर्ट के इजक्शन की इस तरह से अवहेलना करेंगे तो आप दूसरों से उनकी इज्जत करने की क्या आशा या तवक्को कर सकते हैं। तो मेरी होम मिनिस्टर साहब से बड़े अदब से प्रार्थना है कि लेडी हार्डिंग मेडीकल कालिज को बन्द किया जाये। यह ठीक है कि आप एक बड़ा कम्पोजिट कालेज बना रहे हैं। लेकिन चन्द मुसलमान और दूसरी लड़कियां ऐसी होती हैं जिनके मां बाप चाहते हैं और लड़कियां भी चाहती हैं कि वे लड़कियों के कालेज में पढ़ें। आप जो दूसरा कालेज बनाना चाहते हैं उसको आप जल्द से जल्द शुरू करवाइये लेकिन इस हार्डिंग कालेज को ऐसा का ऐसा ही रहने दीजिये। दिल्ली की जनता की आवाज सुनाने को आज कोई रास्ता नहीं है मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना करती हूं कि एडवाईजरी कौन्सिल की आवाज को ज्यादा वजन दिया जाय या कोई और तरीका निकाला जाय ताकि दिल्ली की जनता को यह महसूस हो कि प्रजातन्त्र में उनकी आवाज भी स्थान रखती है। आज दिल्ली की जनता को ऐसा महसूस होता है कि उनकी आवाज ऊपर तक पहुंचाने का उनके पास कोई रास्ता नहीं। यह ठीक नहीं है। इसमें दुरुस्ती होनी चाहिये।

Pandit G. B. Pant: The Demands of the Home Ministry have been under discussion for three days I have listened to the speeches and have taken note of what has been said I am grateful to the hon. Members who have been good enough to say kind words about me or about the way the Home Ministry has been trying to discharge its functions On the whole, I believe that the reception of the Demands has been satisfactory.

The Home Ministry is often a target not of bouquets but of brickbats Here I venture to state that on the whole the majority of the Members who have expressed their views have said things and expressed sentiments which would go greatly to hearten the Home Ministry.

The Budget debate affords an occasion for a survey and review of the policies and activities of the Ministry. So far as I have been able to follow the discussions, a goodly number of hon. Members have expressed their satisfaction with the

way the Home Ministry has been striving to discharge its duties. Only a few have said some things sometimes in an excited, and sometimes in a somewhat intemperate, way. But the subjects with which they dealt were hardly within the strict purview of the Home Ministry. I or the Home Ministry cannot be punished or condemned for carrying out the mandate of Parliament. We are here not only to submit to their views but to give effect to their directions as faithfully, as efficiently and as effectively as we possibly can That is our natural function If we are blamed for carrying out the decision of Parliament with regard to the bilingual State of Bombay, I can only express my regret that some hon friends have not been able, in spite of the almost unanimous view expressed by this august House, to accept it Whatever be the decisions of the House, I, while wishing that every citizen in the country would act up to them, as I think is the constitutional obligation of every citizen, would wish still more that there were no doubts left in any quarter about the soundness or the properiety of that decision

We have spoken about this matter more than once I do not think much will be gained by my stating over again the circumstances in which the decision was taken, the reasons which led up to it and the hopes that we entertained, at the time Parliament took this great decision in a national way As is known to the Members of the House, that decision was welcomed not only in a mechanical way but with real, genuine enthusiasm by the Members of this House It was also welcomed almost unanimously by the entire Press of the country

An Hon. Member: No

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is the word 'almost'

Pandit G. B. Pant: When I say the right thing was done, I do not necessarily mean that the Communist Party was a party to it So when I say the entire Press endorsed a certain decision, which decision, in my view, was perfectly sound and in the interest of the country, I do not necessarily imply that the organs of the Communist Party also saw the light then or can see the light today That was not my intention (*Interruptions*) But I do say that so far as the responsible Press of the country is concerned, it welcomed this decision It was accepted, it was hailed, it was endorsed by almost every paper in this country But even that does not satisfy me fully, so long as Shri Nath Pai has any doubts about it and so long as Shri Yajnik has any doubts about it, I do not feel quite happy I would argue with them, I would plead with them I would appeal to them and I would be delighted only when I see that they have after all been pleased to accept what is the only right course, the just course, which will condue to the welfare, advancement and progress not only of Bombay and Gujarat but of the entire country

Assuming that there are some doubts in any quarter, can't they show some reverence and regard for the collective wisdom of this House and give it a fair trial? By 'a fair trial', I mean their co-operation in the working of that system and their assistance in doing all that is possible for the advancement of that particular State If an attitude of co-operation is adopted even by those who do not fully agree with our decision today and they join hands with others who have been party to that decision, I think within a short time whatever honest doubts are entertained in any quarter, will be dispelled Let the spirit of resistance be abandoned After all, in our country, when we have got a democratic system, we should learn to submit to the collective decisions of Parliament If we do not do that and if we do not only, differ from them but also resist those decisions in an active way, how can democracy thrive and flourish in the land? If we confined ourselves to the processes of reason and argument for winning over those who might

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differ from us, no harm will be done to the country and we will be willing if a mistake has been done anywhere to realise it and once we realise it, I think, no one should, in any way, hesitate to correct it. But, if we do not appeal to reason but have recourse to direct action, I think, there is no room for any argument and the mind seems to be closed against any reasoned examination and consideration of the issue. So long as that attitude persists, there can be no solution because if we proceed in that way then, not only individual problems will become insoluble but the very functioning of the Parliament will be jeopardised in a grave way.

So my submission would be, let us, not only on this occasion but also generally accept that we have a democratic system in this country. Democracy cannot function unless we exercise tolerance and discipline. Without these, no democracy howsoever wise the people be can produce adequate results. So, let there be tolerance. Tolerance implies the acceptance of views with which one does not agree when the vast majority accepts them. And, discipline in a community requires that the majority decisions should be accepted at least for the time being without any sort of resistance. It is only thus that we can carry on the democratic government in this country in a constitutional way.

An eloquent speech was delivered this afternoon about the character of our public servants, about the needs of the time and about certain lapses and aberrations that had come to notice occasionally. I do not know if the hon. Member had occasion to see the speech that I delivered just while winding up the debate on the Demands for the Ministry of Home Affairs last year. He will find his sentiments reflected there to a large extent. I myself feel that our services had a dubious legacy within them. They had for many and many a year to serve under an alien Government whose interests were not identical with our own. The steel frame was the master and the services had to look to the steel frame as the supreme authority and they were not conscious of the loyalty that they owed to the people of the country. Anyway, that stage has passed now: and there is no conflict between loyalty to Government and loyalty to the people.

I said the other day that our public servants should identify their interests with those of the people of the country and the country and that the people should be regarded as their true and genuine masters. Shri Dange objected to the use of this expression but I venture to repeat it. I think our public servants have to imbibe that spirit in the true sense; and every man, be he rich or poor, be he learned or be he illiterate, is entitled to courtesy and to a responsive sort of treatment and to a certain solace and relief which a permanent servant is expected to give him.

Public servants have also to bear in mind the preamble of our Constitution, the Directive Principles that find a place in our Constitution and also the decisions that have been taken by Parliament about the objective that we have now definitely and clearly and unequivocally placed before ourselves, that it is time for the establishment of a Welfare State of a socialistic pattern in our country. So, our services have to bear that in mind.

But, let us not, while trying to place before them the needs of the times and also the imperative necessity of adjustment, let us not on that account forget that they are our own brethren any they belong to our country. We have no alien members in our services now; and their natural desire for the advancement of the country must be no feebler than that of anyone else, whether inside or outside the House. That should be their natural ambition and let us also not forget that, after all, a vast country like ours cannot remain in a peaceful and orderly state except with the assistance and co-operation of the

services that are today functioning in the remotest nooks and corners of our land. If we do not appreciate what they are doing and we go on underrating their achievements, that will neither give us a correct picture nor a balanced view nor lead to any improvement whether in the matter of results or in the matter of the change that we need in them.

Let us also remember that in our country the number of government servants, the percentage of government servants to the number of people served by them, is the lowest of all the civilised countries in the world. We have got a smaller agency than the U.K. or the U.S.A. or any other country. Yet, we have not only vast numbers, but we have also an extensive area and we have to deal with the varying panorama in each State and in which there are disparities too. Then, we have not yet, all of us, merged into a cohesive, whole. There are also differences. There is need of not only emotional but even of physical integrity

Some of the speeches heard today must have been indicative of how the danger still lies ahead. The gentleman with the red turban delivered a speech which gave a shock to many of us. He would like the country to be divided. He thinks that the attempts made by us to get the people of Punjab together were detrimental to the interests of the Punjab, that all that had been done in order to bring about good-will and amity and a spirit of mutual trust and comradeship between the people living in Punjab, between the two sections which predominate there, was something mischievous, harmful and dangerous, that it would lead some day to a great disaster. When we have men like this among us, I sometimes feel somewhat depressed and lose hope but people on the whole have a greater sense and they are not misled by such things. Otherwise, communists would have been returned in fairly large numbers in Punjab. They had opposed regional formula. I do not know if their numbers have not come down to half of what they were.

Ch. F. S. Dasita: It was due to the unholy alliance.... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The result is there.

Pandit G. B. Pant: If our alliance has resulted in this, the fact is there. I do not think alliances which produce good results are unholy. Only holy alliances can produce results, good and wholesome. But that apart I ask: is the present quarrel that is taking place in Punjab over trivial matters worthy of the great people that live in the Punjab? Cannot these minor points be settled in a spirit of comradeship and neighbourliness? I am sure that once this thud comes to an end and all make an effort to lead a normal life in a peaceful way, Punjab will show magnificent results and its progress will surpass the progress of any other State or any other country.

So, let us not be lost in these superficial and trivial things. Let us concentrate on what really matters. Thousands of millions of people are not getting a full meal a day. Let us see what we can do for them. When we are fighting about Hindi or Punjabi, whether the rather few who read or write should do so in Hindi or Punjabi, most of the papers are published in Urdu. Thus, the struggle seems to be an artificial one and it does not convince us as being actuated by the real love of a language or script or anything like that.

But, I would not criticise anyone. I wish only to bring to their notice the great harm that they are doing to themselves and to the rest of the country. I have to tell this to those who are interested in the cause of Hindi. There is already a cry and we heard even today here about the Hindi Imperialism. I do not know what that means. But, there are people who think that efforts are made to impose Hindi on them against their wish. I should like all those who

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are interested in the progress of Hindi and, if I may say so, the nationalisation and rationalisation of Hindi, to see that we do not give any cause for irritation to any other section in our country.

I will not say more about that subject as shortly the Language Commission's report will be placed before this House and perhaps Members will have an occasion to express their views though I would not be sorry if the report were referred to a Committee without anybody opening his lips here.

There was some reference again to firing by Shri Nath Pai. I do not know whether he belongs to the PSP; he says he does. Well, I am reminded of the series of firings that took place in Travancore-Cochin State when the PSP was in charge of the Government there Perhaps during the short term of their administration, it was estimated that one man was killed almost every week.... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Nath Pai: I gave the figures the other day.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I have not been able to catch his words; I did not consider it worthwhile worrying him further. I stated the other day that nobody lost more than the Government when anyone was injured or killed in the course of firing by the police and it should be the earnest and constant endeavour of the Government in its own interest, if not in the larger interest of the country, to avoid firing because our opponents, being unable to advance a theory or ideology for the solution of the people's difficulties in preference to our own, get an opportunity of misleading them when there is any occasion like this which involves firing. So, in my own interest, I would very much like the police not to resort to firing so far as it can be humanly possible.

Let us also remember this. We are asked: do things like these happen in other countries? I can tell you this. We have a smaller nu[illegible] men in our country th[illegible] civilised country. I ca[illegible] that the number of cognisable offences in our country per thousand is much less than in any other civilised country.... (*Interruptions.*)

An Hon. Member: It is due to the goodness of our people.

Pandit G. B. Pant: When a number of hon. Members speak simultaneously, it becomes difficul to understand as to what they are saying. But, if the facts I am stating are wrong, they can be checked and I shall be glad to admit that I have made an error. But, if they are correct, then nothing is gained by shouting over them. They are as they are.

So, let us remember that we are able to make use of the police for various purposes. They have defects. All of them cannot be said to be of the right fibre. But, I crave your indulgence and I appeal to you to give me an opportunity to improve. The police have been discharging their duties. Their functions are rather difficult and intricate and when you compare what is done in this country with other countries, remember that in no country there is organised satyagraha on the part of any political party.

What is happening in a number of States today? I am not referring to anybody here, but people representing, guided and directed by political leaders and parties go to courts, would not let magistrates function, and if they get an opportunity they would lock up the doors. They, sometimes, in the course of this misconceived campaign throw brickbats and do other things.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): It is wrong; it has never been done.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I leave aside the brickbat part of it; that is not very important. But, what is more important is this. Do you want your magistracy to function or not? Do

you want your administrators to function or not? If a man goes to collect the revenue in a remote corner, you know, he has to go by himself. He cannot carry a party or an army with him. Should he or should he not collect the revenue? How is the administration to be conducted? If he goes there and if he is met by a number of people who would not let him approach the man from whom he has to recover the amount that is due to the States, then what sort of an atmosphere is likely to be created? If anybody resorts to violence, the police should exercise the maximum restrain But, should public and social life be paralysed, should administration be completely thrown out of gear?

So, when we compare what happens in our country with what does not happen in other countries, we must remember that there is another side to the picture too There are many things which happen in this country but do not happen in others Let us then go deep into these things, and I tell you, I will on my part make every possible effort to see that there is no firing in this country, if the political parties accept the creed of non-violence and give up (*Interruption*) their method of paralysing the administration by what may be called satyagraha, direct action (*Interruption*)

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Action should not be direct here at least

Pandit G B. Pant: So I do not know if it is worthwhile my reading over to you an extract from a judgment delivered by a judge in Travancore-Cochin, who was appointed to make an enquiry in a case of firing He gave a very elaborate judgment. In substance I have given you what he said in that judgment, but his language was more lucid, his arguments more convincing than mine can be, and he was at least a Judge appointed by the PSP Government itself to make an enquiry at that time.

Shri Nath Pai: They had at least the courage to appoint a Judge.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order order. Is this running commentary to continue?

Pandit G B Pant: I do not know what has hurt the hon. Members opposite The reference to a judge I thought would convince them about the correctness of the remark that I have myself been making, while I referred to these matters But we have been looking into this question. I may tell the hon Members that the PSP appointed a committee on that question They reached the conclusion that it was impossible to rule out firing altogether They almost held the opinion that the rules that we have are quite reasonable They only said that there should be a judicial enquiry whenever there is a firing That is the only thing they have said. With regard to the rest there was no difference

Shri Nath Pai: The Committee to which the hon Minister referred just now have laid down clear-cut principles in which a firing could possibly be justified I have got those conditions right down with me

Pandit G B Pant: They might have laid down the principles, I do not object What I am saying is this In substance they have agreed with the view that the rules that we have on the subject are all right, but it is the way in which they are enforced which matters Of course, there I do not join issue with them The existence of the rules does not by itself ensure the application of those rules in a right manner There can be cases when the rules may be applied in a manner which may not be altogether contemplated by the authors of the rules themselves I do not dispute that But they virtually accepted that

Now, we have given certain instructions as to what should or should not be done I, even now, am prepared to receive advice from the hon.

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Members opposite or other Members here as to what is feasible and what should be done in these cases. And, so far as I am concerned, I am prepared to give a guarantee that if direct action is abandoned, then we will make every endeavour to see that there is no firing in the country.

Then, I should not tell you all the various steps we have taken to reorganise the services or to revise the procedure that has been adopted in the Secretariat or in other places. We are always making an effort to improve the way of functioning in our Secretariat, Attached Offices and Subordinate Offices. Because of the enormous increase in the amount of work that has to be done, we have decided to increase the number of officers We are recruiting a large number by way of emergency recruitment from the open market, that is, from among the public, apart from the services, and are also taking various other steps.

To illustrate what the services have done, I would refer only to the two latest achievements of this House and of the Government The States Reorganisation affair was a pretty big one. It would not have been possible in any country, let alone our country which is so big and which has unfortunately divisions of various other types, to reorganise the States within the short time that we succeeded in carrying out this gigantic task That was done last year to which this Budget refers.

Similarly, we were challenged when we said in this House that we will stick to our schedule so far as the general elections go. The people opposite thought it was an impossibility, it is preposterous to talk in these terms, but we did go in for that and the general elections were carried out, and carried out more smoothly than in any other country. It was a great achievement, and it was through this agency that we were able to fulfil this great task. Everyone was satisfied with the impartiality, with the efficiency, with the devotion of the services.

So, let us, when we see their failings and blemishes, not forget that they have also certain qualities which deserve encouragement. If you play down everything that is good and if you exaggerate everything that calls for improvement, then the results will not be wholesome and they will ultimately recoil on us all and on the country.

16 hrs.

Something has been said about the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes I will not go into details about the matter. My own feeling is that we owe a debt to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Whatever we do for them is just by way of repayment of a heavy debt which we owe to them. So, whatever possible we can do for them we must do, and that has been my guiding principle and I have been trying to do whatever I can

In this connection, I would refer my friends to what has been done by the Ministry during the last two or three years, and I hope even a carping critic will be satisfied that the Ministry has made every honest endeavour to discharge its duty by this important section of our community

A reference was made to the circular that was issued by the Bombay Government and to what I had occasion to state in this House about the application of rules and the laws that govern the Scheduled Castes converted to Buddhism We have not been influenced by any prejudice. But the law is very clear and I do not know how we can disregard what has been definitely laid down by the Parliament itself I had occasion to read it out when I answered the question previously. The Act passed by this House clearly lays down that only people who profess Hindu religion will be regarded as members of the Scheduled Castes. Those who have abjured the Hindu faith and taken to the Buddhist of course would not like to be regarded as Hindus even thereafter It is because of their hatred, I

should say, for Hinduism which has really forced them or which has weighed with them in wooing Buddhism. I do not know if they are guided by any spiritual motives in that. Perhaps political and social reasons have led them to adopt this course, but it is not necessary that every conversion should be on a spiritual basis, and here we are not concerned with that part of the question. But, so far as the law is concerned, it is very clear.

Reference was made to the relevant articles in the Constitution. Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution refer to this matter and in accordance with the provisions of article 342, this Parliament laid down this very clear and unequivocal rule:

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph (2), no person who professes a religion different from the Hindu or the Sikh religion shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste".

In the circumstances, there is no question of one's sympathy with or one's hostility to it, if it be so, so far as the Buddhist converts are concerned, the law is clear, and I have to carry out the mandates of this House. When it says that only persons who profess Hindu or Sikh religion can be treated as members of the Scheduled Castes, I do not see how I can introduce the word "Buddhist" in between.

An Hon. Member: Change the law.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

16·05 hrs.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Well, change the law. To change the law, I will have to carry out your wishes, but so long as it is not changed, what I have to do—(*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Members can change the law as much as the hon. Minister can change the law. Let the hon. Minister proceed.

Pandit G. B. Pant: The position is this. So far as the backward members among the Buddhists are concerned, who are poor and who deserve every assistance, they are entitled as much to such aid as other members who are backward are entitled to. But as regards the privileges that the Scheduled Castes enjoy as members of the Scheduled Castes, those privileges cannot be extended to them. The law does not permit me to do so. But, as I said, they can be treated as members of the backward classes just as members belonging to other backward classes are treated.

There was something said about the Scheduled Tribes. It was said that scholarships were not being paid to Scheduled Tribes or the Scheduled Castes. I may say that so far as the Central Government is concerned, though it is primarily the function of the States and not of the Centre, the Central Government have accepted that responsibility of giving stipends to every member of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes to pursue studies in the university or in any vocational, engineering or professional college. The Education Ministry awards scholarships to every one of those members, and the amount comes to about Rs. 2 crores. So, the remark that was made here was not factually correct. But we would like to do more and would be very glad to do what we can.

As hon. Members are aware, we have a Scheduled Castes Board and also a Scheduled Tribes Board. I was just thinking whether the Scheduled Castes Board or the Scheduled Tribes Board would like to set up a smaller committee of their own so that they might be constantly in touch with the affairs of the Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes, go about, make suggestions and see that whatever provision is made for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is utilised fully for their benefit. At present, there is a sort of difficulty. Sometimes, the allotmen made for this purpose is spent away full value for the money is not earned; sometimes, part of the allotment lapses. So, we want that the entire

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amount may be utilised so that it may give a full return When it is meant for these poorer classes, then, no rupee should be less than 16 annas So, I would like to place this proposal before these Boards and it will be for them to consider it

There was reference to corruption too Luckily this nauseating word was not heard too often here The Government has been doing all it can A number of steps have been taken and an amending Bill was passed for this purpose last year and another amending Bill is to be introduced in the course of this year The Vigilance Division also is being strengthened further and a special branch of the Anti-corruption Force is being appointed to look after the affairs of Delhi alone, so that we want to do all we can I think you have seen the report of the Vigilance Division You will find that many gazetted and high-placed officers have been tried and sentenced and many have been given disciplinary punishment too So, again I would like to have the assistance of hon Members in this regard I would be prepared, if it can be of any use, to have a small committee consisting of members of all parties to help me in eradicating corruption from the services completely Here at least there should be no reason for any sort of discrimination We want our country to be clean and everything to be done in a neat way So, we might all join hands Of course, everyone of us will have to examine the problems that have to be approached in a reasonable and responsible way, for while getting rid of the black sheep, you have to take care that the white are not killed or crippled altogether So, we have to see that we take steps that are reasonable, without doing any harm to any real genuine cause.

I do not know; there are many questions which have been put. I have got a heavy list, but perhaps my time is up. So, I thank the Members of the House for their kind references On the whole, I am gratified with the response that I got and the Home Ministry has reason to be really grateful to all the Members of the House for the indulgence, the kindness and the generosity with which they have been pleased to handle its affairs.

Mr. Speaker: Does any hon Member want any particular cut motion to be put to the vote of the House?

Shri Jadhav: No 200.

Mr Speaker: The hon Minister wants to say something

Pandit G B Pant: One hon Member here referred to the question of inter-State sales-tax We have examined this matter and we feel that Delhi is primarily a distributing centre and some concession can reasonably be given to the Delhi State, so far as this inter-State sales-tax is concerned

Other States too deal with the export of imported goods, but what they export out of the imported commodity is only a fraction of what they get. Here what is exported is much more. I also realise that in other States, sometimes raw material will be imported, on which they have to pay tax and they have perhaps also to pay the local tax But taking everything into account, we feel that a fair arrangement can be made which, without doing any injury to the neighbouring States, can help the trade of Delhi We have accordingly decided that the rate of one rupee charged on the export of goods from one registered dealer in Delhi State to another registered dealer may be reduced to eight annas

This concession will not apply to what are known as 'luxury goods', which are mentioned in the Delhi Sales-tax Schedule, and on which one anna per rupee is paid as tax in Delhi. The prices of goods of this type have gone up considerably in the last four or six weeks Due to lack of imported articles, the prices of imported goods or such goods as can replace the imported ones have soared high already and are going up So, I do not think that anyone will suffer on account of this concession of eight annas per rupee being withheld from luxury

goods This concession will come into force from the 1st July, 1957.

Mr Speaker: I would like to know from the hon. Member who has tabled the cut motion No 200, Shri Jadhav, as to how this is in order It reads.

Disapproval of policy—

"That the demand under head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs, (pages 1496—1521) be reduced to Re 1 (Failure to form unilingual States of Maha Gujarat and Samyukta Maharashtra)"

As the law stands at present, if this is passed, it is a censure on the Government for not having broken the law Therefore, it is out of order

Shri Goray (Poona) How was he allowed to speak on that?

Mr. Speaker: A number of speeches, some irrelevant, are made (*Interruptions*) So far as the Government is concerned, an Act has been passed by the Parliament and they are only to execute what we have done Shall we ask them to ride over our heads, when we have taken a particular decision? Assuming that the Opposition had carried a Bill through, is it open to anybody to move a cut motion saying that the Government has not contravened that Act?

Shri Nath Pai: It can be for failure to introduce the necessary legislation

Mr Speaker: Anybody can do so. I am sorry, it amounts to a censure for not overriding an Act Tomorrow, if a private Member's Bill is passed into an Act, can they ask the Government to override that Act? Therefore, it is no good. I am exceedingly sorry I have to disallow this cut motion Any other cut motion?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik) Cut motion No 45

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member did not even send a chit saying that he intended moving it

Shri B K. Gaikwad: We have spoken on that

Mr Speaker: He can make a speech, but every time I have been announcing in th House that within 15 minutes, hon Members will have to send chits indicating what cut motions they would ask me to treat as moved, if they were in the House I further add a qualification or condition that those hon Members should be in their seats at the time when they send the chits I do not know whether the hon Member was in the House then; apart from that, no such chit was given I cannot at randum take any cut motion as moved, though he might have referred to it, I am sorry.

Shri B C. Kamble: I had requested that all my cut motions may be taken as moved

Mr. Speaker: He did not send a chit saying so Anyhow, the effect is the same I will put all the cut motions to the vote of the House

All the cut motions were put and negatived

Mr Speaker: I shall put all the Demands. Is it the pleasure of the House that all the Demands be put together?

Hon. Members: Yes

Mr Speaker: The question is·

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of the following heads of demands entered in the second column thereof —

Demands Nos—51 to 63 and 120"

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 22] **AYES** **[16.20 hrs.**

Abdul Lateef, Shri
Achar, Shri
Agarwal, Shri
Ajit Singh, Shri
Ambalam, Shri Subbiah
Amjaappa, Shri
Arumugham, Shri S. R
Asharma, Shri
Atchamamba, Dr
Ayyakannu, Shri
Bahadur Singh, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Banerji, P. R.
Bangshi Thakur, Shri
Barman, Shri
Barupal, Shri P L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhargava, Pandit N B
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Bhogi Bhai, Shri
Bhola Sardar, Shri
Brahm Perkash, Ch
Chanda, Shri Anil K
Chandak, Shri
Chandra Shanker, Shri
Chavda, Shri
Chettiar, Shri R Ramanathan
Chum Lal, Shri
Dasappa, Shri
Das, Shri N T
Das Shri Ramdhani
Datar, Shri
Dessi, Shri Morar
Dindod, Shri
Dube, Shri Mulchand,
Duhhah, Shri
Ganpati Ram Shri
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hasda, Shri Sobodh
Hukam Singh, Sardar
Jain, Shri M C
Jena, Shri K C
Jnachandran, Shri
Joshi, Shri A C.
Jyotishi, Pandit J P
Kale, Shrimati A
Kanungo, Shri
Karmarkar, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Keskar, Dr

Khedkar, Dr. G B
Khushy., Shri
Krishna, Shri M R.
Kureel, Shri B N.
Lal, Shri R S
Majhi, Shri R C
Maiti, Shri N B
Malviya, Shri K B
Malviya, Shri Motilal
Maneen, Shri
Maniyangadan Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur, Shri M D
Mehdi, Shri S A.
Mehta, Shri J R
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri L N.
Mishra, Shri M P
Misra, Shri R D
Mohiuddin, Shri
Munusamy, Shri N R
Murmu, Shri Paika
Murthy, Shri B S
Nair, Shri C K
Nallakova, Shri
Narasimhan, Shri
Narayanasamy, Shri R.
Nayar, Dr Sushila
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Onkar Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Padalu, Shri K V
Padam Dev, Shri
Pangarkar Shri
Panna Lal, Shri
Parmar, Shri Deen Bandhu
Patras, Shri Y. S
Patel, Shri N N
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Pillai, Shri Thanu
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Radha Raman, Shri
Raghubir Sahai, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rajeh, Shri
Raju, Shri D S
Rakhmaji, Shri
Raman, Shri C R. Pattabhi
Ramanand Tirtha, Swami
Rameswami, Shri S V.

Rameswamy, Shri P.
Ranga, Shri
Rangarao, Shri
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddy, Shri K. C
Reddy, Shri R L
Reddy, Shri Rami
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rungsung Suisa, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sahodrabai, Shrimati
Saigal, Sardar A S
Salam Shri Abdul
Samanta, Shri S. C
Samantsinhar, Dr.
Sankarapandian, Shri
Sathasivi, Shri A S
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Shah, Shri Manubhai
Shah Shri Manubendra
Shankaraiya Shri
Sharma, Shri D C
Sharma Pandit K C
Siddanamappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Singh, Shri Babunath
Singh Shri B P
Singh, Shri Gajendra Prasad
Sinha Shri K P
Sinha, Shri K P
Sonawane, Shri
Subbarayan, Dr P
Subramanyam, Shri T
Sugandhi, Shri
Surdar Lal, Shri
Suryanarayanamurthy, Shri
Tahir Shri Mohammed
Tewari, Shri Dwarikanath
Thimmaiah, Shri
Thomas Shri A M
Tyagi, Shri
Umrao Singh, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Varma, Shri B B
Varma, Shri R. K
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri
Vyas, Shri R. C
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Wasnik, Shri
Wodeyar, Shri

NOES

Awasthi, Shri
Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Braj Raj Singh, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chavan, Shri D. R.

Choudhury, Shri S C.
Dange, Shri S. A
Dasgupta, Shri B.
Daulta, Ch. P. S.
Dharmalingam, Shri
Diga, Shri

Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Bhas, Shri M
Gaikwad, Shri B K.
Ghodasar, Shri Fatehsingh
Gorey, Shri
Gupta, Shri Sadhan

Hiremath, Shri	Menon, Dr. K. B.	Raman, Shri
Imam, Shri Mohamed	Menon, Shri Narayanankutty	Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal
Jadhav, Shri	More, Shri	Sampath, Shri E V K
Kamath, Shri B C.	Mukerjee, Shri H N.	Sonule, Shri H N.
Katti, Shri D. A.	Nath Pai, Shri	Thakore, Shri M B
Kodiyan, Shri	Nayar, Shri V P.	Valvi, Shri
Manay, Shri	Parmar, Shri K. U.	Verma, Shri Ramji
Matera, Shri	Parulekar, Shri	Warior, Shri
Matin, Shri	Patil, Shri Balasaheb	Yajnik, Shri

The motion was adopted

[*The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below*—Ed.]

DEMAND No 51—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,53,81,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'"

DEMAND No 52—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 21,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Cabinet'"

DEMAND No 53—ZONAL COUNCILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Zonal Councils'".

DEMAND No 54—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 3,00,99,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Police'".

DEMAND No. 55—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,95,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Census'".

DEMAND No 56—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'".

DEMAND No 57—DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,09,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Delhi'".

DEMAND No 58—HIMACHAL PRADESH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,72,60,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh'".

DEMAND No. 59—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,59,99,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' ".

DEMAND No. 60—MANIPUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,06,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Manipur' ".

DEMAND No. 61—TRIPURA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,39,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Tripura' ".

DEMAND No. 62—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,55,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands!".

DEMAND No. 63—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,61,64,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Department and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' ".

DEMAND No. 120—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,02,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs' ".

Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion of the Demands for Grants Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 104 relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. As the House is aware, six hours have been allotted for the Demands of this Ministry.

There are a number of cut motions to these Demands. Hon. Members may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes, the numbers of the selected cut motions which they propose to move. I shall treat them as moved, if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

The time-limit for speeches will, as usual, be 15 minutes for the Members including movers of cut motions, and 20 to 30 minutes if necessary for leaders of Groups.

DEMAND No. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,51,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' ".

DEMAND No. 2—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,63,86,000 including the sum already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Industries'.

DEMAND No. 3—SALT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,49,17,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Salt' ".

DEMAND No. 4—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATSTICS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,31,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Commercial Intelligence and statistics' "

DEMAND No. 5—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,43,68,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' ".

DEMAND No. 104—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,19,01,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' ".

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Sir, from the very wide range of subjects covered by this Ministry, I shall take up only a few to focus the attention of the House.

First, I would like to deal with the question of our foreign trade. As a result of our foreign trade in the past, last year ended with a deficit of Rs. 292 5 crores and a draft for Rs. 219 crores on our foreign exchange reserves. The reason attributed by the Government as well as the Reserve Bank is that this is due to greater activity and unanticipated rise in our imports. I do not quite agree with this proposition, because, on an analysis of our foreign trade for the last few years, I am inclined to think that this has been brought about by the acts and omissions of the Government.

Our trade policy has been following a particular pattern. We were talking about diversification of trade. But, we were not really doing anything in that direction worth the name. An analysis of our export and imports since the commencement of the First Plan has given me the following figures. I am giving certain figures relating to our exports and imports to the doller areas, sterling areas and also the O.E.E.C. countries. I concede that in respect of the O.E.E.C. countries, there has, of late, been some increase. But, by and large, the area taken together has almost been the same during the last five or six years.

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

The figures are as follows. Out of all our imports, this area accounted for: 84·3.

84.3	per cent in	1951-52,
86.8	,,	1952-53,
89.1	,,	1953-54,
84.8	,,	1954-55,
85.4	,,	1955-56.

In exports also, almost the same pattern is seen. Exports to the sterling areas, O.E.E.C. countries and dollar areas together accounted for:

88.3	per cent in	1951-52,
85.3	,,	1952-53,
84.0	,,	1953-54,
86.1	,,	1954-55,
81.9	,,	1955-56,
82.3	,,	1956-57.

Even among these areas, our exports and imports in so far as the sterling areas are concerned, have almost remained the same. If I am permitted to quote the figures for the sterling areas, of all our imports, it was:

54.5	per cent in	1951-52,
50.8	,,	1952-53,
53.9	,,	1953-54,
56.9	,,	1954-55,
51.6	,,	1955-56,
52.3	,,	1956-57.

Notwithstanding all talks of diversification of trade, and notwithstanding the fact that there is today a State Organisation for export trade, you will find that the pattern of trade ever since the commencement of the First Plan has remained unchanged, except, perhaps a change of a marginal character. This is all the more reason why I say that our policy in foreign trade has been continued without any reference to the country's growing requirements in a context when all the developmental activities have been planned and no proper care was taken to conserve our foreign exchange resources. One or two examples will show this. Certain countries which send us goods have in the past years taken far less by exports from us than they have to us. I will take the example of one or two countries. I have no time to exhaust all the countries. Italy, for example, imports from India goods to the tune of Rs. 4.77 crores while we are taking from Italy goods worth about Rs. 21.83 crores. Switzerland take our exports only to the value of Rs. 0.66 crores while they sent us goods worth Rs. 12.58 crores. Belgium, France, West Germany, Netherlands Sweden, U.S.A., Canada and U.K. have all taken much less than what we have taken from them. This is the trend.

Mr. Speaker: Any particular article?

Shri V. P. Nayar: These are taken from the analysis made in the Reserve Bank Report on Currency and Finance and some other Government publications. These figures are not mine at all.

All these countries in the past years have taken less from us than what we have taken from them. Then there are countries outside the area. As you know, in respect of these countries, whether they are dollar countries or sterling or O.E.E.C. countries, we are bound to pay them in foreign exchange which we are very short of. On the other hand, there are countries outside the orbit of their influence which accept payment in Indian rupees. Of course, our trade has increased with those countries, but by and large the pattern of trade has not changed whether it is export or import, and this has resulted in very serious consequence to our economy itself. I do not know what specific reason there is for the neglect of these countries. I also do not know what specific reason there is for confining our trade to a set pattern *i.e.*, doing trade only with these areas, and almost in the same proportion as we started in 1951-52.

I wish to refer in this connection to the State Trade Corporation, an organisation which has been primarily set

up for extending and diversifying the trade. What is the S. T. C. doing now? The S. T. C. functioning in some respects as a commission agent. Whenever importers find that they do not have enough funds, the S. T. C. will step in and tell the importers: "Look here, we will import the goods on our account. It is easier for us to get the licences and all that. We will charge you one to one and a half per cent. commission." My hon. friend is smiling. But I happened to get a letter addressed by the S. T. C. to a firm and it is not advisable for me, in the interest of the firm, to disclose it here. But if the hon. Minister wants, I can pass it on to him. In the matter of exports also the S. T. C. is functioning in the same way.

As you know, the State of Andhra has plenty of tobacco to offer to other countries and there has been a recent offer for the purchase of tobacco from the Soviet Union. Thanks to the secrecy maintained by the S. T. C., this information leaked to a particular firm. I do not wish to refer to the name of the firm though I have got it here. This particular firm cornered all the stocks in Andhra. The Andhra peasant got less than what he got last year and last year for the export to other countries the private trade quoted lower rates than the S. T. C. has quoted now. I am not at all against getting more money for our exports—there is no mistake about it—whether it is from the Soviet Union or U.S.A. or U.K. We must get more money by exporting certain commodities. But I am equally keen that the benefit of it should not go to the intermediaries and the brokers, but it should go to the cultivator. Has this been done? Is it the only duty of the S.T.C. to function as a channel for the distribution of some articles, buying it locally from hoarders and profiteers, and allow them to take the cream of profits? I want an answer from the Minister about the policies which guide the activities of the S. T. C.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Speaker: It is the duty of party spokesmen to ensure that at least their own members are present. The bell may be rung. Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may proceed.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I know that of late they have imposed very serious restrictions on imports. I also know that the O. G. L. has been dispensed with. It is an act, done not on the eleventh hour, but on the thirteenth hour. What have we done with our imports all these years? We have just allowed money, hard-earned foreign exchange to be frittered away and to be used on the whims and caprices of certain monopolists, whether they are Indian monopolists or foreign monopolists, I don't mind. But this has been done. Sir, if you go through the shaping of policies, time and again we have criticised Government. We have told them of the danger of liberalising import. We have also warned them that in future we may not get enough foreign resources. All these criticisms were just brushed aside by the hon. Minister who claims all wisdom in such matters to himself. Consequently, what we had anticipated two-three years ago have come true. It is in this context that it becomes absolutely necessary that we view the situation as it obtained two-three years before. What has been our import policy? Go to Connaught Place or Bombay or Calcutta. You will find that there is a glut of imported articles in the market. And what are these articles? Do the common men and women of India require them? If you go there, you will find Rauson's cigarette lighters costing Rs. 40, to 50. You will find American sun glasses. You will find Johnson's crockery. You will find all other articles which none of us ordinarily use. There will be Lavender's or Coty's perfumes and Max Factor's lipsticks. All these would be there. I could have certainly understood if all these imports were allowed at a time when the import policy was ultimately decided upon by a person who had some reputation as a businessman, who had

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

some experience in the line of import, who was a race-goer, who are known throughout the South for his betting on horses. I certainly do not understand how the policy continues as it was under the leadership of a person whom, his party considers to be a paragon of puritanic virtue. This is not the way we expected him to function.

In almost the whole country we are having prohibition. But what do you think the figures will be for the import of liquor? They are mounting up year by year. The import of foreign liquor is increasing. It has increased. Is foreign liquor taken by poor people? I do not know who takes it. But this is the position.

Then, if we analyse our foreign exchange position, we find that the hard-earned foreign exchange is being frittered away like this because there was no planning at all in the matter. There was no perspective as regards the plan and its requirements which are today staring at us. It has come to such a stage that the critics of the plan get up and say that the Plan has to be pruned.

I do not propose to refer to that. But I find that from April to September, 1956, the imports in Government's accounts are rising. The explanation given is that there has been a very large investment insofar as capital goods are concerned. That is not quite true. In the last year, from April to September 1956, imports on Government's account have increased only by Rs. 22.5 crores and that is probably mostly accounted for by the import of food. On private account imports were higher than the corresponding period by a very large sum of Rs. 121.5 crores. Of this huge import on private account, capital goods by any calculation has not accounted for more than Rs. 70 crores. We know that the import of industrial raw materials has not recorded any appreciable increase. Then what is this balance due to? According to my calculation—I am speaking subject to correction by the hon. Minister—which has been made from the report of the Reserve Bank and also the pamphlet circulated by the Ministry, the balance of about Rs. 52.8 crores must have been spent on non-essential consumer goods. I have also calculated that the unanticipated rise in import of capital goods is only to the extent of Rs. 10.7 or Rs. 10.8 crores.

So, while the Government are so generous in the matter of allowing import of luxury articles we find that we have necessarily to cut our imports of very essential articles, for example nylon which is used not for garment-making, but for nets of fishermen, diesel engines which are used both for marine fishing and agricultural operations.

Your policy of the last year has landed you in such a position that, having frittered away the foreign exchange, you are now constrained to cut down import of essential articles. What is all this due to?

I want to put a straight question. We are not going to sit idle on this because it has led our country to a crisis in respect of foreign exchange position. I would suggest for very serious consideration that the whole policy of the past be reviewed; a committee be appointed and guilt apportioned to the various persons responsible. They should be hauled up before a commission and the most condign punishment meted out to them because this is nothing short of a diabolical crime on the economy of our poor country. We are not going to allow this sort of thing to continue.

We could have understood if there was some anticipation of the future requirements under the Plan because as the Plan was formulated we knew the special bias which we had to give to the industrialisation of the country. We knew that imports had to come from countries in

which we were judge only by the availability of our foreign exchange resources. All this was not taken into consideration because it was the favourite whim of the person concerned—may be he is the Minister or the Secretary, I do not know—to encourage as much import as possible of luxury goods, to allow speculative trading in others, and also to see that ultimately when we were landed in difficulties wthout getting our requirements of the Plan from foreign countries, we were left in a position of running into a deficit of Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 crores. Even then they are not prepared to trade with other countries which do not want foreign exchange either of Sterling or Dollars There are countries with thousands of millions of people prepared to trade with us and accept payment in rupees

I want the hon. Minister also to consider whether it is not time for his Ministry to negotiate with all countries, not with one or two countries. The rupee has some credit now in other countries Why is it not possible for them to negotiate with all countries to accept payment in rupees? Why is it not possible for him to take concrete steps to see that other countries, countries in the dollar area, in the sterling area, in the OEEC area and other areas get into agreements with us whereby it will be possible for us to have an idea of the price both of our imports and exports on a long-term basis. I want the hon. Minister to consider whether it is possible.

I can give any number of instances of the Government having, in the near past, frittered away foreign exchange which was very hard won, but I will cite only one or two cases. Maybe it is not strictly pertaining to this Ministry, but I cite this case because it is of such importance. There has been an instance recently of a transfer of leasehold rights of a company with sterling capital, known as the Magnesite Syndicate Ltd. Their lease was to expire in about 18 months. At that time they transferred it to another company in Calcutta, Burn & Co., for a consideration which I understand was 100,000 pounds sterling to be paid in London. That happened in March last; it is not in the very distant past. On a representation sent by some Members of Parliament and by other members of the Public—I have a copy of the representation here—this is what the Madras Government writes to the petitioners, this is a copy of the letter:

> "With reference to the memorandum.. . I am directed to say that the Government have decided not to permit the Magnesite Syndicate Limited to transfer their leasehold for mining magnesite in certain areas."

But ultimately what has happened? The lease is transferred The Government of India interferes I know for certain that the decision of the Madras Government was a Cabinet decision But how do we know that the Government of India have taken steps to override the decision of the Madras Government?—because there is a statutory appeal and when the appeal is filed it becomes a public document. In the statutory appeal against the decision of the Madras Government preferred by the Magnesite Syndicate, they produced a letter in which Shri Boothalingam, ICS—I do not know who he is—writes to Sir Biren Mukerjee that he has directed the Government of Madras to reverse their orders and transfer the areas to Burn & Co. I am not worried whether Burn & Co., or A, B or C takes hold of the lease, but I am very much worried how in this context we can spare payment of £100,000 sterling, and that too in London. Among other transactions ....

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): May I say that this does not relate to this Ministry at all? We are wasting time on other things.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I have been here for five years and I could well anticipate you. I am asking you whether

[Shri V P Nayar]

it is a matter of which the Commerce Ministry had any knowledge. Because it is overriding the decision of a Cabinet of a State Government, I thought it was not left to the Secretary alone, but the whole Cabinet would have gone into it, in which case Shri Morarji Desai would also have known it If he says it is known, it is all right Let him look into it and find out

Shri Morarji Desai I have no knowledge of it

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member's time is up

Shri V. P. Nayar: Two or three minutes

There is also another practical difficulty with regard to the diversification of our trade What is the position of our shipping From the moment we came here we have been pointing out the difficulties in respect of shipping That again, he will say, belongs to the Transport Ministry I am not concerned about the Ministry to which it belongs, I am only concerned that the shipping as it operates today is very prejudicial to the development of our foreign trade and also detrimental to the deversification of our trade, because in the last five years we find that from Rs 7 5 crores a year we are now paying about Rs 14 crores on account of overseas shipping

Mr. Speaker: Hon Members had an opportunity to talk about shipping All this was said then We are losing so much money etc

Shri V. P. Nayar. I am only referring to the foreign exchange aspect, and how it is bound to affect our imports and exports Because if a particular trader places an order on East Germany, Czechoslavakia or any other country from where there is no shipping here, he is not going to charter a ship for a single consignment Ships follow a particular channel, and countries happen to be in that Personally I would have given a preference of investment in shipping rather than in iron and steel.

Mr. Speaker: Anything can be related to commerce We can say there are no cars, railways and then we can go into railways also

Shri V. P. Nayar: Now that you have referred to cars, I shall come to the automobile industry, because it is something in which we had very great hopes In fact, a very large extent of the Second Plan will depend upon how we are able to provide facilities for transport of goods from place to place through motor transport

What is the position of the industry? It is an industry enjoying protection from 1923 It is fortunate you have not put it in reverse gear It is not in front gear, but it is in neutral gear now, but certain abnoxious agreements under the old tie-ups of Indian collaborators with foreign manufacturers have given the latter all the terms they wanted You have only to read the Tariff Commission's report on the industry

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I do not want to interrupt I would only remind the hon Member that the production of automobiles last year has gone up by 40 per cent over the previous year

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is not a question of the production going up by 40 per cent, but what are you producing? Most of the shops are only machining material imported, except perhaps in the case of Landmasters and Hindustan Motors The targets set for the production of the various components have not been attained That is what the Tariff Commission says. I shall be very glad to be corrected by Shri Manubhai Shah

An Hon. Member: What is happening in Leyland?

Shri V. P. Nayar: What about diesel? What is the capacity of the automobile producers or their principals in the foreign countries? We have

only a right for 2,500 diesels. Will it meet the demand?

Take again the example of the cycle industry. I find the report of the Ministry paying special attention to it. There is a chance for exporting cycles to Uganda, to East African countries. But we know for certain that under the agreements between the Raleigh group and the Sen group here, the Releigh-Sen cycles shall not be sold in any country outside India, except Pakistan and Nepal. So far as the Hercules cycles, that is, the T. I. Cycles are concerned, under their contract, they are not allowed to sell their products to any country outside India except Pakistan and Afghanistan. Do we not know that Afghanistan or Pakistan or Nepal will not be able, in their present economy, to take so many cycles? Is it not a fact that even in the manufacture of cycles, our agreements have these clauses which restrict even the scope of exports? What have Government done about it?

I want only to refer to two or three suggestions, not points because I am sure you will not give me the time for that. I want to suggest to Government that they must give up this habit of allowing private trade to control the entire operation in respect of foreign exchange. They must make the State Trading Corporation give up its role as a post office or merely as an agent for collection and distribution. They must enlarge the scope of its functions; they must allow the Corporation to trade with other countries. They must also see that the State Trading Corporation gets into business direct and ensures the maximum money to the producers.

Then, I would also urge the Minister to put more austerity in imports and to negotiate, at the same time, for long-term commodity agreements We have been going with a begging bowl. The other day, I saw in a paper that we are in a global begging campaign. I do not want that to be done. We can discuss with any other country. Now that the rupee has some credit, why do you not do it? If you depend upon sterling balances or our resources in dollars, I must tell you that we shall not be in a very happy position, and it will give room for the critics of the Plan to cry and cry over and over again, as they have started doing now that the Plan cannot be worked in view of the difficulties of foreign exchange. I want the Minister to consider these proposals.

16.53 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Ramakrishna.

Shri Ramakrishnan (Pollachi): I shall speak tomorrow, if you would permit.

Mr. Speaker: If all the hon. Members want to speak tomorrow, I shall not allow anyone to speak.

Shri Sankarapandian (Tenkasi): I shall speak today.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Sankarapandian: Up till recently, our foreign exchange position had been very satisfactory, and Government issued licences for imports of all sorts of goods to all sorts of persons. In this connection, mention may be made of the import of sugar to the tune of Rs. 70 crores by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. As a result of this indiscriminate import policy, we find that our foreign exchange resources have dwindled considerably reaching almost the danger point. We have consequently been driven to resort to all sorts of austerity measures at all levels. And many hon. Members of this House have asked for many enquiries into the different aspects of administration. I want a thorough enquiry to be made regarding the foreign exchange position, to fix the responsibility on the persons who have brought about this state of affairs.

It is certainly a good sign of the times that Government are taking keen interest in the economic activities of this country. The scope of the public sector has been widened. But it is very vital that our public undertakings should be managed on more efficient lines. For this, they should combine the efficiency of the

[Shri Sankarapandian]

private sector and the vigilance of the Government Departments In fact, the very idea of forming independent corporations is to manage our affairs on a more commercial and economic basis and not to get involved in the red-tapism of Government

The small-scale industries play an important part in the economy of our country The small-scale industrial organisation is not of recent origin, since it dates back to some seventy or eighty years This industry has spread its tentacles all over the country, and it manufactures articles according to the local requirements and needs It has also created a great employment potential

In an under-developed country like India, there is ample scope for employment opportunities in the small-scale industries It is not necessary that large units alone should produce all the accessories and component parts A certain percentage of the components and accessories can be produced by the smaller units at more economical costs It is worth the while observing that Japan has reached perfection in the process of manufacturing components and accessories in smaller units So, development of small-scale units could provide larger employment opportunities in our country

It is natural, therefore, that our Government have provided ample scope for the development of small-scale industries in the Second Five Year Plan They have earmarked nearly Rs 55 crores in the Second Five Year Plan as against Rs 5 crores in the First Five Year Plan

When the tempo of development of small-scale industries increases, the demand for money will be felt more and more So, the plan for financing small-scale industries should be made more flexible to meet the increasing demands In the public sector, Government have planned to invest nearly Rs 1500 crores, and in the private sector, the investment is about Rs. 2500 crores. As against these huge amounts a mere sum of Rs 55 crores for small-scale industries looks very meagre There must be a proportion and parity among these two sectors of industrial development.

Without proper financing and credit facilities, nothing can be done for the development of small-scale industries The present difficulties of the small business units are so acute that they are not able to secure modern machinery and equipments to utilise the vast man-power It becomes, necessary, therefore, that a sound system of instalment credit be considered, chiefly to encourage the purchasing of modern machinery and equipment; and the credit co-operative banks should expand their function in the industrial field also Government should be liberal in granting loans for the purchase of modern equipment and machinery At present, Government are restrictmg loans to 60 per cent, for the purchase of certain machinery such as electric furnaces etc This percentage should be raised up to 90 per cent

Then, again, Government are charging interest at the rate of 6 per cent for loans utilised for the purchase of certain machinery costing over Rs 15,000 Such a high rate of interest would certainly hamper the development of industries But Government charge only 2½ per cent in the case of the shipping companies The period of repayment of the loan should be extended to ten years, and the first instalment should start one year after the factory starts production

I am told that in the Delhi industrial estate, Government are charging ten per cent as rent on the cost of the factory building I would submit that the profit motive should not be the chief criterion for giving loans In all industrial estates the rental charges should not exceed 4 per cent.

The present arrangement for the supply of raw materials to the small *entrepreneurs* is not at all sufficient

to meet their normal production requirements. If this situation continues, then the very purpose of our Plan will be defeated. They should have the guarantee of having a continuous supply of raw materials, and they should be allowed to have a smooth working of their factory.

Finally, I would like to submit that the Small-Scale Industries Board is nothing but a board of officials. It is completely official-ridden. Out of 44 members we find that only five are non-officials. Of course officials are necessary to defend government policies and programmes, but such a huge army of officials is not required for that purpose. I would request that some more experienced non-officials may be included in the Small Scale Industries Board.

17 hrs.

The Government is also unwise in either restricting or totally prohibiting certain items of imports which are very essential to the development of our country. As an example, I would cite the import of electric motors for agricultural purposes. The Madras Government has repeatedly urged the Centre to give it nearly 15,000 motors. That is what the State requires. But in spite of this, the Central Government has given that Government licence to import only 700 motors, and that too through two foreign concerns.

It is also not clear why the Government, while allowing the import of motors, has not allowed the import of main accessories like starters and switch gears. Without these equipments the motor is incomplete. As a result of this, the poor agriculturists are resorting to black market to purchase their needs.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha (Palamau): This is the first time that we are not having the same type of criticism from the Opposition against the Commerce and Industry Ministry as we used to get. We remember that even during question hour some of our friends from the Congress Benches also used to criticise Government in laying stress on a liberalised policy as far as foreign investment is concerned and as far as foreign experts are concerned, meaning that we are more and more relying on foreign experts and foreign aid. But as a matter of fact, any under-developed country has to do that.

I am not one of those who always look down upon the five year plans of Russia or China. If I remember aright, even in those days of their first plan in Russia, they had to invite thousands and thousands of experts from Germany. More than 5000 engineers were invited from Germany when the first phase of Russia's national development was going on. Not only engineers, but even financial aid was provided by Germany. Above all, even a trade delegation was invited by Russia to come for sightseeing. With their help, Russia at that time was able to get finance from Germany.

Of course, our policy of non-alignment has given a better opportunity to us in that we are getting financial and technical aid not only from one bloc, not only from America or other highly industrialised countries of the West, but also from Russia, Czechoslovakia and other countries. In fact, from the latter source, there has been some response, though the response is not so encouraging. Our policy is that we are prepared to accept help from both sides. As time goes on, we would like to get greater and greater help from Russia.

Just now my hon. friend, Shri V. P. Nayar, said that there had been no change in the pattern of our export-import trade. But I wholly disagree with him. We have always said that we are prepared to trade with Russia as well as other industrialised nations. We have always welcomed any external help provided it is not given with any condition. That is our open policy and we hope that Government will try to maintain the same attitude and

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try to give better facilities to foreign investors so that our pace of industrialisation may be rapid.

There has been some criticism by some friends that the public sector has been given undue importance and it is allowed to expand at the cost of the private sector. The policy was first laid down in our Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948. Even in the Resolution of 1956, there was not much deviation from the original policy. Even in the Resolution of 1956, though it has been accepted that the public sector will have greater say in expansion, the rate of expansion was never mentioned. Not only that. Even in the Schedule A, where industries in the public sector were fixed, it was also mentioned that the cooperation of private industry would be sought. In spite of all this, we always hear through literature distributed by organisations supporting private industrialists that the public sector is being unnecessarily expanded at the cost of the private sector.

Even if the public sector is not expanded, let us ask if the private sector is capable of coping with the effort needed to attain the targets fixed in our Plan. Have they got sufficient resources? Have they got sufficient financial backing with them? What do we see today? Even to maintain the progress in the private sector, the State has to come to their help. The State has to guarantee import of materials by big industrialists. Not only that. For their housing scheme, the State has to come to help. There are many ways by which State aid is needed in the private sector. In this view, if the private sector is left without restriction, is it possible that our industrial progress will be rapid? I do not think so; as a matter of fact, we will then not be able to attain our targets of production or investment.

We would have liked that far from restricting sphere of the public sector, it should have expanded. As a matter of fact, some more industries —say further expansion of the cement industry—might have come under the purview of the public sector. I say this because today the public sector has to deal with those industries which do not give us immediate return.

Sometimes, in the House we have to face criticism that we are not getting sufficient return from the public sector. I think it is not possible when we look into the items which have been undertaken by the public sector. The private sector is mostly interested in the production of those articles in which they have more profit. Naturally, the entire energy of private industrialists is diverted towards securing producing units which can easily give high and immediate return.

It has been said that the public sector should improve and that they have no proper hands to manage industries. That difficulty is there and it is not possible to create within a short time the administrative cadre necessary especially when the pace of industrialisation in the public sector is so rapid. It is not possible to have a managerial staff; they have to get the necessary training. But, I would only request the Government to give proper attention to the creation of an industrial cadre. As far as possible, it should avoid the ICS and IAS officers. We have seen some of the public sector industries like the Chittaranjan and the Hindustan Aircraft being managed by technical hands and they are doing quite well. So, why not create an industrial cadre especially of people taken from the technical side, who may be given opportunities to visit foreign countries, those countries where the industries are being run in the public sector? We should try to send some people to Russia and China to get proper training for running industries in the public sector.

Another criticism against industries in the public sector is that the cost of production is very high. That is a

general defect which seems to be common even in other countries where planning has been done and where things have been taken over by the public sector. In that respect also, I would suggest that for the present, as in the Railways they have given up the high building construction, in most of the industries proper care should be taken to see that large amounts are not locked up because we are financing them through foreign investment, foreign loan and foreign aid which we will have to repay. If we are not able to run them successfully, if the cost of production in the public sector is not brought down, if there is no economy in administration, it might be that after some time when we will have to start repayment of the loans, we might be put to difficulties.

I would like to say a few words about the place where I come from Chota Nagpur. Though it is very rich in minerals, the general conditions of the people there, the standard of living is most miserable. That area is one of the poorest areas in the country. I am glad that recently our hon. Minister is doing his best to have a heavy machinery plant at Ranchi. We would also request him to realise that greater and greater industrial development of the country is possible only when in the beginning of our Plan we give up the idea of regional distribution of industries, especially when the question of heavy industries comes in.

We fully agree that every region should be given a fair chance but not at the cost of economy. Coal, steel and most of the other raw materials are there available; and it is proper that some of the heavy industries should be located there if it is economical to do so.

We were trying our best to have a steel plant for Bihar. Unfortunately, when we could not get it, the then Industry Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari promised that the fourth steel plant will be located somewhere in Chota Nagpur near the Damodar Valley project. I do not know what progress has till now been made. But, there should be no deviation from the declared policy of having another steel plant in Chota Nagpur.

I would also like to say a few words about small-scale industries. If further investment is made in agriculture, other areas in Bihar may have more agricultural production but it is not possible to have agricultural development here in this area. So, if we want to raise the economic condition of the people in those areas, we have to provide them with small-scale industries.

I am also thankful to the Commerce and Industry Minister, because I have read in some paper that at Ranchi they are going to have an industrial estate. Today the greatest difficulty in the matter of having rapid progress of small-scale industries is field work has been neglected to some extent and to many industries have been opened. As far as field work is concerned, proper finance should be provided to small-scale industries. But, finance alone will not solve the problem. The small-scale industries have to face competition with most of the big and large-scale industries. Unless a demarcation is made of the field of small-scale and large-scale industries it is not possible for the small-scale industries to develop.

During the war period the small-scale industries developed not only in Chota Nagpur but in many parts of the country and production went up. In Punjab, the cycle accessories, surgical instruments and the manufacture of many other articles developed because of the shortage of machinery and import. Similarly, today we are faced with a shortage of foreign exchange. Why not we give a greater fillip to the small-scale industries now? They can only thrive when there is a clear demarcation of the field between small-scale and large-scale industries.

In the shoe-making and leather industry, there is good scope and we have a very good market in Russia and China. We can be able to solve some of our unemployment problems

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by diverting small resources towards the development of leather goods, household utensils and most of the accessories or component parts of the automobile industry. All these things are possible only when we make a clear demarcation and we do not allow the big units to produce the articles reserved for the small-scale industries.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): The Second Plan lays very great emphasis on the industrial development of the country as against the First Plan's emphasis on the agricultural sector. Hence, the responsibility of this Ministry has increased—I may say—hundred fold. The Ministry is expanding and that is a good sign of the progress.

When we look at these things, the first thing that strikes us is the agitation that is going on in the country between the private sector and the public sector. The advocates of the private sector know full well the industrial policy explained in 1956. They say that the public sector is encroaching on them though there is great scope for them to develop. It neither benefits the public sector nor the country.

When we wanted a socialist pattern of society, it is natural that the public sector should take up more and more of the activities Though some credit may be given to the private sector's work in the past, it has not proved equal to the task before us. So, it is but natural that the public sector should take more and more of the responsibility so that this country may be industrialised quickly. The Government has taken on hand a number of public undertakings. There is not enough technical personnel. The dividend declared by the public undertakings is not commensurate with the investment. But, there is no reason why we should not go ahead if we correct our mistakes.

In the private sector, there may be able persons to handle the industries. But when so much capital is invested in public undertakings, they should be run properly. You yourself know, Sir, when we visited Bharat Electronics Ltd. that there was some idle-capacity there. In public undertakings, these idle capacities should be fully utilised.

Then there is this question of large-scale versus small-scale industries; there is this agitation. This country requires both. Large-scale industries require a lot of money but to meet large-scale demands of consumer goods, we should have them. But, as the biggest problem in our country is the problem of unemployment, we cannot solve it by machine-making industries alone and so we should have small-scale industries also. So, there should be co-ordination between them. We should make greater allotments for this purpose. Some States do not take advantage of these grants—we should know why. Rs. 10 lakhs was sanctioned to Mysore Government but they did not come in right time to take advantage of it; at the last minute they came but were unable to get it. The hon. Minister was pleased to tell us that this would be included in the next allocation. It is a great encouragement for us. The impact of these small scale industries is not felt in the country and that is why even with a large army of unemployed people in the rural areas and a number of regions, we are not going forward. The hon Minister should see that there is proper implementation of the small-scale industries programmes in the country.

There is another conflict as to whether the *ambar charkha* is going to produce all the textile needs of ours. There is another agitation about it. We have not given a proper chance to it, only after doing that we can decide upon that question. The manufacture of *ambar charkha* should be given encouragement by allotting more money than now. Of course, the Finance Minister may not see eye to eye with the Commerce Minister or the Commerce Minister may not see eye to eye with the Planning Minister. All these things are there. But, a good

experiment must be made to find out whether all our requirements can be met by *ambar charkha* and handlooms.

Then there are other questions When we discuss this, the regional disparities come up and we should stress this point so that backward areas will be developed. New units must be allocated to those areas so that there may not be discontent in the minds of the people. I can understand the technical and financial and other implications with regard to basic industries. But, so far as consumer goods industries are concerned, they can be located in various places so that the whole country may be industrialised properly There are so many other questions also—about foreign exchange position, our friends have already told There are a number of things in which we can save foreign exchange and earn also We have got our import restrictions In my constituency, we can expand coffee production and send to countries which demand We are not increasing the area inspite of our best efforts and we have not taken a decision on the Plantation Enquiry Committee's report Then it becomes too late So, Government should pay more attention to this Large areas in Malnad are kept idle, they can be converted into coffee plantations People will feel that backward areas are developed and we can earn lot of foreign exchange Coming nearer home, in my constituency, we have got a number of industries like Coconut Industry and arecanut industry It relates to Agriculture Ministry But there are Committees for these things in Commerce Ministry They make valuable recommendations and the Government should implement them There are certain diseases for crops like these, large number of families live on these industries Some loans will have to be granted All these schemes will make industries self-sufficient.

There is so much shortage of cement and black-market also There are large quantities of lime-stones in my constituency near my native place Chikanaikenpalli It was also found that a cement factory could be started there. I request the hon. Minister to look into the papers from the Mysore Government and see that the cement industry is located there. There is also the question of starting co-operative sugar mills. But, I know the value of the time of the House and I do not want to take up much of that time There is enough scope for development in all these directions. Mysore silk is very well known. The mulbery growers should be given sufficient help in loans and other things. Nearly 70,000 families will be benefited.

Once we were assured that a stainless steel factory would be established there A small plant at the side of the Badravati is very well suited. I do not know why it has been given up. Anyhow, the Government should see that a stainless steel factory is established as it was originally thought of. Of course, to do all this the local State Government must come forward. It is really in a mood to help all these industries, but it is lacking in financial resources Therefore, they have come to the Centre, and the Central Government has assured them to give Rs. 20 crores in all Now they have reduced it to Rs 14 crores, and they have said that if the Mysore Government is going to raise its revenue they will come forward with Rs 20 crores The Mysore Government has now submitted its proposal for raising the revenue I hope the Government of India will now give the full quota of Rs 20 crores as promised before to make the Second Five Year Plan and industrial development of not only Mysore but of the whole country a success

Shri N. R. Munisamy (Vellore) Mr Speaker, Sir, the prosperity of the country is very well gauged by the industry and the trade.

Mr Speaker: I think the hon Member has much to say He may continue tomorrow

17 32 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 21st August, 1957.

DAILY DIGEST

[*Tuesday, 20th August, 1957*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 8821—58

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978.	Khamaria Market, Jabalpore	8845—46
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1000.	Bareilly Cantonment	8865-66
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742.	Utkal University Building	8873—74
743.	Improvement of Libraries, Laborartories and Salaries of University Teachers in Orissa	8874
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746.	Mining Licence	8876
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748.	Harijan Welfare Board.	8877
749.	Pakistan Nationals in Bombay	8877
750.	Cultural relation with West Asian countries	8877—78
751.	Southern Zonal Conucil	8878
752.	Regular temporary establishment of Assistants	8878—79
753.	Grants for Scheduled Castes in Kerala	8879—80
754.	Hostels for Tribal and Scheduled Castes students in Tripura	8880—81
755.	Professors in M. B. B. College, Agartala	8881
756.	Development of Regional Languages in Andhra	8881—82
757.	Teachers in Delhi Schools	8882
758.	Trained Graduate Teachers in Delhi Schools.	8882—83

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA 8883—84

(a) Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha :

(i) That at its sitting held on the 12th August 1957 Rajya Sabha had passed the Indian Succession (Amendment) Bill.

DAILY DIGEST

S. 2. Subject	COLUMNS
(ii) That at its sitting held on the 13th August 1957 Rajya Sabha had passed the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill . .	
(3) Secretary also reported a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha concurred with the motion to refer the Navy Bill to a Joint Committee.	
BILLS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE	8884
Secretary laid on the Table the following two Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha :	
(1) Indian Succession (Amendment) Bill . .	
(2) Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill. .	
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE	8885
Shri Sonavane called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the extent and magnitude of the recent floods in Jamuna, damage caused to property and crops and specific measures so far taken by Government to relieve distress and to rehabilitate the affected persons. The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant) made a statement in regard thereto.	
ARREST AND DETENTION OF A MEMBER	8885-86
The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that he had received a letter on from the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jaipur City intimating of arrest of Shri Harish Chandra Sharma on the 16th August, 1957 for having committed an offence under section 309 of I. P. C. and his detention in Central Jail, Jaipur. .	
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS	8886-9022
Further discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs concluded. On the Demands the House decided, Ayes 156; Noes. 45. The Demands were accordingly voted in full.	
Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry commenced. . The discussion was not concluded	
AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, 21ST AUGUST, 1957.	
Further discussion on the Demand for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	